THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—Captain Jenks, of the horse marines,
Can't feed his horse on pork and beans;
Till Congress meets he'll have no means,
Because he's in the army.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Mississippi has been under Democratic rule for two years, and its advantages as a State to emigrate from seem to increase.

—If the telephone ever becomes universal Ward H. Lamon will proceed to some remote spot in Asia, and whisper back to old Ben Wade that he's a liar!

—A West Virginia debating society has a three-cornered question up for discussion. It is—"Whisky, tobacco, or the Democratic party—which works the greatest evil to society?"

—It shows the pressure of hard times that a majority of the recent recruits at the Columbia, Ohio, barracks were carpenters and blacksmiths. They were the portion of the Ohio majority that failed to get foreign missions.

—Texas is very "Democratic." A Democratic paper of the State frankly says: "The present exorbitant taxes in our State are doing much to retard immigration. State, county and city taxes, when added together, takes about all a man has."

—The President of the Board of Aldermen, of New York city, made an argument before the Governor in favor of vetoing the Omnibus bill upon the ground that the bill, if signed, would legislate sixteen Democrats out of office. That, if true, is the very strongest argument in its favor.

—The Republicans of Ohio are said to be dissatisfied with Mr. Hayes, and that a Democratic victory there is probable this fall. We don't see why they should be so cut up. Certainly not because they have been slighted in the matter of offices.—[New York Commercial.

—We hope Brigham Young will go to war with Rutherford B. Hayes. He did that with James Buchanan, and had the best of the fight—because, he then alleged, Buchanan was afraid to take a woman to wife. We now desire to see the hoary-headed debauchee try his bow with a man who has a wife.

—The new party lingers and languishes in the breast of Stanley Matthews. Like the fabled ground-hog, it came out, saw its shadow, and then returned to its grave, where it will remain for seven long weeks of political despair, among the disappointed aspirants who seek this "revival" as a means of riding into power.

—The White Leaguers, Ku Klux, Ex-Rebels in Mississippi have again commenced to manifest their true character by their actions, since the President has shown a disposition to deal liberally and magnanimously with the South. A week or ten days ago they turned in and murdered in cold blood three leading Republicans for the simple reason that they were Republicans and for nothing else. If this be the "first-fruits" of the President's Southern policy, oh, "what shall the harvest be?"

—The Democrats are at their old tricks again. In Washington they are circulating a petition to the President asking the removal of Fred Douglass as Marshal of the District of Columbia. In that delectable spot there is no Sheriff, his duties being performed by the Marshal. Hence the tears of the faithful who don't want to be bossed over by a "nigger." The petition has been signed by nearly all the gutter snipes, tavern loafers and professional bummers in the National Capital, so that what they lack in quality they make up in quantity.

—Fred Douglass has stirred up the ruffled shirt residents of Washington city. In a recent lecture delivered by the said Douglass, he depicted the characteristics of the average Washington inhabitant in very faithful colors. But the pictures were too finely drawn. While all that was said might be true, the old aristocrats didn't want a "nigger" to say it, and they are mad about it. They want him punished for it, and as none of them are able to frame a satisfactory rejoinder, they want President Hayes to dismiss him from the office of Marshal of the district. Fred has fired a defiant shot at them, and like a true knight maintains his position. President Hayes will scarcely make himself a party to this exhibition of petty ill-feelings towards a colored man.

Europe Beckons to Americans who can be Spared.

While Europe, breathless, stands and waits,
And war in every rumor lurks,
'Tis not too late for Sergeant Bates
To go and join the Turks.
—*New York Commercial.*

And even when war's harsh alarms
Resound, time ample still remains
For Wendell Phillips to take arms
And join the Russian train.
—*Boston Globe.*

Let Mary Walker fly with speed
To don her pants and gulp her tea,
And mount a hungry mule and lead
The Austrian cavalry.
—*New York Graphic.*

And ere is reached the Danube blue
By forty thousand Turks, or more,
Let G. F. Train, and Pinchback too,
With Servians wade in gore.
—*Norristown Herald.*

And why need "Ely" linger here,
His wondrous arms to try on?
Let him across the ocean steer,
And back the British Lie on.
—*New York World.*

And while there's so much to fly from
And nothing much to fly at,
Clang the harsh cymbals, beat the drum,
And clear the way for Donn Piatt.
—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

And Benny Wade, with passage paid,
Should o'er the sea be sailing,
To fight the Turk, with gun and dirk,
And make 'em do some wailing.
—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

And C. A. Dana, the rascally knave,
Should voyage with G. F. T.
Let him drop the pen and straddle the wave—
We well can spare such as he.

The Permanent Exhibition in Philadelphia.

It will be a serious mistake for those who saw the grand International Exhibition held in Philadelphia a year ago, to suppose that the present exhibition is composed of the debris of the first display and is therefore not worth seeing.

In itself the present exhibition is one of the grandest ever seen in this country, and is well worth a visit even by those who saw the first one. Everything in this display is fresh and admirably arranged, and most abundant in quantity. No human being can carefully go over all there is now on exhibition in a week's time, while for comfort and convenience in examining the vast productions, the present exhibition surpasses the one of a year ago. Of this exhibition you can really see it all and can remember much of it, while of the display of last year it was so vast that one remembers simply a mass of things but nothing definite.

Our visit to this present exhibition, a few days since, was a brief one, but we came away delighted and benefited, and we heartily advise everyone to see this world wonder who can.

WASTE OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.—In a recent address before the American Academy of Science, Maj. Powell, of the United States Army, who is well qualified to speak on the subject, made the statement that the proportion of public lands suitable to agriculture is very small. The great grazing plains he says cannot be utilized on account of the arid condition of the climate. There is little rain fall there, and agriculture cannot be made profitable without irrigation, which is expensive. He claims that the best lands of the north-west have been given away to railroad corporations. Hence "The Homestead Law," which was intended to benefit poor settlers, is of little utility.

THE prices of sewing machines have dropped fifty per cent. with the expiration of the patents. Machines which a few days ago were held at sixty dollars are now offered for thirty. This will be good news to many households. The prices have dropped to head off new manufacturers. The machine which has sold for $70, cost only $12 or $15. A decline of 50 per cent. therefore, leaves a wide margin yet for profit, wider then can long be maintained. This first marking down is a confession of the exorbitant tax levied through many years by the sewing machine ring on the people, many of whom could hardly support the burden.

THE committee of the South Carolina Legislature to investigate the charges against Associate Justice Wright, have made a report recommending that he be impeached for drunkenness and incompetency. The report has not been acted upon, but the Legislature will probably make short work of his case.

The Crisis in France.

Never before was the gradual and healthy growth of a people in the art of self-government so wantonly and violently disturbed as now in France. Although the Republic, in the first place, was the creation of accident, and its existence, for a time, only rendered possible through the reciprocal distrust of the opposing elements, yet for six years it has steadily gained in respect and power and the prospect of permanence. Extreme or unpractical views have been unlearned; the wisdom that lies in concession and compromise has been partially acquired; order has been maintained everywhere; elections have at last begun to represent intelligent opinion; and the recovery of the nation from its crushing disasters has surprised the world. Certainly under no other form of government could France have been more prosperous. It is always true policy to let well enough alone; but it is criminal to interfere with what is better than could be expected.

What, then, is the secret of a shock which was so absolutely unheralded by anything in the political situation? Why throw the machine out of gear when it is working most smoothly? A Ministry in accord with the majority of the Chamber is simply a condition of the being of the former, in every form of representative government which prescribes its responsibility. To deny this, is to assume that the government is personal, and its head *de facto* an absolute ruler. This is just what Marshal MacMahon has proclaimed to France and the world, by an act which, although legal according to the letter, is subversive of the first principles of the system he has sworn to uphold. He is not a man of commanding, and therefore dangerous intellect. The people of France do not greatly care whether his inclinations are Orleanist or Bonapartist, but they expect him to represent the Republic honestly and conscientiously during the term of his "septennat." He is of too conventional a nature to have planned this blow alone. Moreover, now that it has fallen, we can clearly see that it was anticipated by a few who were in the secret. We cannot resist the suspicion that it was less an Orleanist than an Ultramontane device. We remember how the wise and moderate course of Minister Waddington, in regard to the educational interests of France, provoked an enmity all the more bitter because the expression of it was partially suppressed; we recall the particulars of Count de Mun's rejection and consequent re-election; we can understand the growing impatience of the reactionists of every hue with the gain of the honest Republican element in France,—and, uniting all these influences, we are directly led to the conclusion that MacMahon is the tool of a desperate conspiracy to undo the work of the last six years.

What will be the result? The first impression is evidently stronger and more widely spread than the revolutionists anticipated. The softened antagonisms will again become sharp and fierce; the extremists will lift up their voices anew; the scarce-acquired habit of forbearance and concession will be lost, and the specter of civil conflict, which seemed to have been so quietly laid, will hover in the background of every party movement for a long while to come. It is much more easy, especially in France, to evoke spirits than to banish them. The plot will be continued, and this morning's dispatches show that no time has been lost. A wholesale change of the prefects is announced, many to be removed, others to be transferred. There are steps to be taken beyond this. The Chamber, after further struggles, will be dissolved, the elections tampered with,—in short, every agency employed which may provoke open resistance. Either that, or retreat from the position MacMahon has now assumed. It is not easy to see any possible middle course. The dreams of revenge upon Germany must be postponed; the voice of France in the councils of Europe must become an empty sound, representing no unity of sentiment among her people; even that idea of ecclesiastical supremacy which chiefly instigated this measure must be content with the hope of some later fulfillment. France will have enough to do, merely to preserve her own internal peace. With a retribution rare in history—for a thoroughly commonplace man like MacMahon seldom takes pains to make himself blunder—Thiers is already avenged. A stubborn continuation of the policy now adopted cannot fail to bring on a revolution; but even if it should be sufficiently modified to avoid that catastrophe, whatever influence is responsible for it—Orleanist or Ultramontane, or both combined—will lose, and deservedly lose, in the end far more than it seems to have gained now. No reasoning can make the movement seem to the world other than a political crime.—*New York Tribune.*

Blaine on Adams.

What the Maine Senator Thinks of the Adams Family.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, '75.

My Dear Friend:—I shall not lose my patience with you, but another letter of the same purport from any one else will certainly try my temper, which has already been put to the test by two similar raids upon it.

I met Bowles, of the Springfield "Republican," a few weeks since in Maine, on his return from a Moosehead Lake tour, and rode with him for a day Bostonward. He improved the occasion by assuring me that I had no chance for the Presidency, but that I might do a great deal for myself and my country by openly espousing the cause of Chas. Francis Adams. Shortly afterwards Charles Nordhoff wrote the same thing in substance on both points, urging me to "see Adams at once, ally myself with him, and make myself chief of this party." From Nordhoff, whom I like, this mild nonsense may be tolerated; but from Bowles, whom nobody likes, it is quite unendurable. I replied to Nordhoff in writing as I did to Bowles in conversation, without mincing my words, and I shall do you the same favor. I assured Nordhoff that he could not have a lower estimate of my personal prospect than I had myself; that in fact the subject never entered my mind as one of serious promise, and I am sure I told you at Saratoga in August last that my nomination was not within the scope of remote probabilities—scarcely of possibilities. You need not, therefore, try so gingerly to let me down without hurting, for I really never felt that I was up.

But the cant and the nonsense which Bowles and Nordhoff and yourself put forward about Adams as the coming man both amuse and enrage me. When he comes the Republican party is gone. It would not be Adams' fall but his rise that would ruin us. No Adams ever yet headed a party without taking the life out of it. Old John—in many respects the best of them—took the Federal party in 1796, when it had the talent, the character, the culture, the wealth and the patriotic traditions and prejudices of the country all largely in its favor, and in four years he so entirely destroyed it that it never reappeared, except as a ghost wherewith to frighten two succeeding generations of statesmen. A large part of the quarter century that he lived after he retired from the Presidency was spent in querulous efforts to throw the responsibility of his failures on the friends of Hamilton and the eleven other contrary jurymen.

John Quincy Adams was equally unfortunate with the Republican party of his day. When he was inaugurated in 1825, there was no other political organization in the country, and a wise leader of men and of parties would have found no difficulty in harmonizing the personal feunds which were permitted to grow into such a fearful magnitude and acquire such destructive force. Indeed, the administration of the second Adams so entirely wrecked the Republican party which Monroe left, that it never was heard from again except under an alias. Had John Quincy Adams died the day he left the Presidency, he would never have filled the prominent place to which he is entitled in our history. He would simply have been known as a child of political fortune—always in office, no matter which party was in power—head of an administration which was remarkable only for its failures, author of a diary conspicuous only for its malignity, sire to a son unwise enough to publish it. The last seventeen years of his life, spent in the House of Representatives, all but one year in the opposition, developed those qualities and gave him those opportunities which secured him his fame. It is in that field alone that the present generation know him, and Mr. Seward, when he wrote the biography of the "Old Man Eloquent" (he never was eloquent when young), devoted more space to his service in the House than to all preceding history of his official life, which may be said to have begun about the time he was weaned. As an Executive he was as utter a failure as his father.

Don't talk to me, then, I pray you, about nominating Charles Francis Adams as our candidate for the Presidency unless you mean death for us without resurrection. The Republican party can be beaten under some candidates in 1876, and still have a future; but if it should win with Adams it would never breathe again. The day of his inauguration would be the day of its funeral. He is not the equal in talent of his father or grandfather, and though I have a very slight personal acquaintance with him, I judge him to have a plentiful supply of those qualities which made the two Adamses the conspicuous failures among the early Presidents, and a great lack of those characteristics which, with all their faults and failures as executives, still made them justly illustrious in our annals.

The Presidents who were great leaders of men and parties have been our successful Presidents, Washington and Jefferson among the early Presidents, Jackson and Lincoln at later periods, are the most shining examples. Among the men who possessed in a pre-eminent degree the talent and aptitude for the station were Hamilton, DeWitt Clinton, Henry Clay, Seward, and Stephen A. Douglas. But in not a single quality of any one of them can you find the least counterpart in Charles Francis Adams. Stat magni nominis umbra. And only the shadow!

Very sincerely yours,
J. G. BLAINE.

MacMahon and Simon.

The disagreement between President MacMahon and Jules Simon, head of his Ministry, involving the resignation of the latter, may be followed by very serious consequences to France. The President declares himself to belong to the party of the Right, and Simon belongs to the Left. The Left is the stronger, and is disposed to sustain the Ministry as against the President. The repeal of the press law is the immediate occasion of the break, but generally antagonistic feelings were at the bottom of the disagreement. There are indications that MacMahon is disposed to go to extremes against the party of liberty, and even to use his full powers, if necessary, to carry his point. If the Legislatif shall be prorogued, and then dissolved, as is possible, the country will be torn with the distractions of an exciting election, which will be marked by a struggle for supremacy. The Government will exert its full power to carry its views before the people, and the heated antagonisms that will certainly develop in the canvass may prove of very great consequence to the nation.

It is evident that there is a latent love, on the part of MacMahon, for the old empire, and that, should he too greatly interfered with, he would sooner give his influence to its restoration than in favor of a broad, free Republic, such as Gambetta seeks to develop. The Simon Ministry is really forced upon him, and is palpably uncongenial to his tastes. He desires a greater concentration of power in the hands of the Executive than the Assembly is willing to concede. Simon is accused of not keeping his promise to present the council view of a pending law, and thus prevent its repeal. His reply shows that the accusation was probably well founded, and that he was in sympathy with the course the Assembly did pursue. So much is clear. The great difficulty with France is that the Republic is not felt to be firmly established. It is still, to some extent, experimental. Should a contest arise, in which the principle of centralization of power should be arrayed against popular liberty, the results would be very serious. The press, materially, will sustain the Left, as the battle is primarily one of press privileges.—*Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.*

GEO. PEABODY, the wealthy philanthropist, left a fund of over a million of dollars to be expended in educating the reconstructed South. From this fund the State of Tennessee has drawn thousands of dollars, and this year her proportion of the income is $15,000. Mr. Peabody also endowed the Peabody Institute at Baltimore with a large sum, and among other funds left by him to the institution were Tennessee bonds amounting to $64,000, and now Tennessee refuses to pay the interest on these bonds.

—The Springfield *Republican* remarks that "the recent Mississippi tragedy has not been without its compensation, for it served to develop the fact that best public sentiments in the South no longer sympathizes with, nor will condone, such violation of law." But the best public sentiment in the South has no weight whatever in determining results in such cases. It may protest and denounce as much as it pleases; but the murderous deed will be condoned and no one will be brought to punishment. Thus, for instance, "H. V. R.," in a South Carolina letter to the Cincinnati "Commercial," after detailing the horrors of the Chisholm massacre, adds:

What will be done about it? Nothing. Do you suppose, in such a community, that local law will be evoked for the punishment of the murders? No. It will be passed over. Indeed, a local account says that these Republicans were regarded "almost as public enemies." The qualification "almost" is not necessary in that locality.

Nobody will be punished. Indeed, if other white Republicans in Kemper county escape they will do well, for the account before me says "the people are wild with excitement, and other hangings will probably follow."

This is the testimony of a man who knows the South thoroughly, and who has all along given his sympathies to the White Leaguers. The facts which he states cannot be overcome by the mere sentimental denunciations of "the best public sentiment in the South."

State Items.

A red wolf has been shot in Lehigh county, the first for seventy years.

A Muncy young woman recently forged a note for fifty dollars to raise money to get married.

Three killed and fifteen injured make up the list of casualties for April in the Scranton mining district.

Greenwood Furnace, in Huntingdon county, is to go in blast about the 15th or 20th of this month.

The pear, cherry, and plum trees in Montgomery county, give excellent promise as to the yield of these fruits this season.

An eight-foot vein of coal has been discovered near Susquehanna station, in Susquehanna county, on the line of the Erie railroad.

Colter and Young, dealers in railroad ties, telegraph poles, wood, etc., have just shipped from York sample railroad ties, for London.

The assignee of the broken Harrisburg City Bank has in his hands $46,601 84, which the court has ordered to be distributed among the creditors.

The saw mills at Williamsport, says the *Banner*, will nearly all start up this week, a sufficient number of logs having been secured with which to commence operations.

Major Wetter, the Clarion oil prince, has purchased a controlling interest in the Sligo Furnace property, and nine hundred acres of land for $300,000, paying down $175,000.

The Philadelphia Almshouse contains 2,000 paupers and 1,100 insane people, the House of Refuge 450 inmates, the Eastern Penitentiary 970 and the House of Correction 1,029.

Frederick Welty died near Dillsburg, recently, aged 98 years, one month and sixteen days. His father, John Welty, who emigrated from Germany in 1722, died at 94 years and four months.

The name of the first individual ever hung in Bedford Co. was Syracuse Spanaberg, a preacher, who fatally stabbed Jacob Glessner just after a church council was over. This was in the year 1794.

On Wednesday last a little daughter of Mr. N. B. Galbraith, of Oliver township, Jefferson county, was so severely burned by her clothes taking fire that she died after a few hours of intense suffering.

The junction against the compromise with the Wood heirs has been disbanded, and Theodore Wood, the representative of the heirs, has formal possession of the property at Wheeling.—*Greenville Argus.*

Barree Forge has the champion vandal of Huntingdon county. Recently he entered a school house, broke open a Sunday school library case, and stealing a Bible and a hymn book, he tore them both to pieces.

The Doylestown National Bank has declared its semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on $35 per share paid in. At a sale of this stock a few days ago, the prices paid were $120.60, $120.80 and $120.85 per share.

A son of John Brobst, of Catawissa, aged 8 years, while playing with a number of boys who were running a caboose back and forth near the depot, had his head crushed between the bumpers and was instantly killed.

The exports from Philadelphia during the week amounted to $318,663. The principal articles were: Corn, $189,270; petroleum, $82 869; cooperage, $10,843; boards, $10,843; oil cake $7,000; miscellaneous, $9,950.

The Middletown *Journal* says that the grain fields at the lower end of Lancaster, are in a most promising condition. The wheat stands well on the ground, has a fresh and healthy appearance, and a fine yield may be expected.

Near the bridge crossing the Manatawny creek, between the Yellow House and Earlville, on the farm now occupied by William Davidheiser, there stands a stone springhouse bearing the date 1700 on a board in the wall.

The First National Bank has taken a new departure. After existing contracts expire it will pay no more interest on deposits, and the rate of interest on all discounts and loans has been fixed at six per cent.—*Mercer Dispatch.*

BLAINE'S letter on the Adams's, which we publish to-day, although written in 1875, gives the present appreciation of a large majority of the American people of that family. They are simply wise in their own conceit and in their own behalf.

—If it shall prove true, as we do not doubt it will, that the President has ordered the prosecution of the Ellenton murderers, in South Carolina, we will accept it as a significant and very important circumstance. It will show that while he concedes all he can to peace, there is a limit beyond which he will not go. When it comes to punishment for crime, he is resolved to do his duty. Whether it will be possible to convict the parties in South Carolina remains to be seen, but the President is determined that it shall be put to the test, by the introduction of legal proceedings. We hope Butler, the murderer, will yet be tried for his part in the Hamburg massacres.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

"Remember the Sabbath Day"

AN OLD MAN'S REVERIE.

An old man sat in his easy chair,
And mused, while the crimson evening glow
Fell on his wrinkled face and hair,
That was bright as silver and white as snow.

He leaned on his sturdy oaken cane,
And murmured soft to himself alone;
"They've told me, over and over again,
That I'm old and shattered, and childish grown.

Well, who's to blame that I'm living still?
I settled my business years ago,
Divided the farm, and made my will,
And now I am waiting the word to go.

I'm sure I haven't a wish to stay
Where everybody is hurrying so;
They seem to think I am in the way,
Because I am feeble and old and slow.

There ain't no time in these short days
For nothing but hurry and worry and spring,
And folks don't stop to consider their ways,
But rush and scramble for everything.

A few years ago, it may be ten
Or twenty or more—no matter now—
But I was younger and stronger then
To wield the axe and to hold the plough.

One Saturday—'twas in haying time,
I know, for I swung the scythe all day—
The red-top was blooming and in its prime,
And I meant to make it the best of hay.

'Twas foolish, I know, to cut it down
With the wind in the south-east all day long,
And Sunday ahead, when all the town
Would rest and worship with psalm and song.

I see it now, but I didn't then,
I shouldn't a' mowed a stroke that day,
But fixed up the shelves for Hetty, when
She asked and asked me, in her mild way.

Where the sun went down that Saturday
A little speck of a cloud was seen;
And I feared for my precious red top hay,
And e'en a'most wished it was standing, green.

But it lay in the swath along the hill,
Partly wilted by wind and sun;
'I'll shake it out early to-morrow, I will!
And I'll rake it up after the meetin's done.'

'Ah, John, you've forgotten the Lord's command
To keep the Sabbath, and rest and pray;'
And she stroked my hair with her gentle hand;
I knew she was right; but I turned away,

And harnessed old Kate; and Hetty, alone,
Drove to the meetin' two miles away;
'I hate to go, and leave you at home,
But I must keep holy the Sabbath day.'

The sun shone hot, and the south wind blew,
I shook up, and turned, and tossed the hay
Till the afternoon, and then I knew,
I thought I knew, I had gained a day.

Hetty came home as the clock struck four,
Warm and tired, with a downcast eye;
The neighbors had asked her, a dozen or more,
If I were at home, and the reason why.

It galled me some, but the rake I took
And gathered the windrows hurriedly,
For the clouds were rising, and over the brook
The alders swayed as the wind swept by.

Rake and tumble, and jump and run!
It was tiresome work, but I loved it then,
And I toiled with a will till the setting sun
Was hid by the hemlocks beyond the glen.

Hetty had called from the cottage door,
'Supper is waiting—come in to tea!'
'Only three or four windrows more,
And then I'll come in most willingly.'

'You look so tired, and you've worked so late!
O, John, I wish you had gone with me!'
Spoke Hetty, as we at the table sate,
And ate our supper, and drank our tea.

'Parson Smith read from the Holy Book,
"What shall it profit a man to gain
The world, if he lose his soul?" and he took
That for his text, and he made it plain.

"We must hallow," he said, "the Sabbath day
By doing God's work, and not our own;"
O, John, I could only look down and pray,
For I thought of you here, at work alone.'

It's all very well to preach that way,
With nothing to lose by a sudden rain;
But let him once have my red-top hay,
And see if he'd take that text again!

The rain came drizzling down that night,
It made no noise on the window-sill,
And I didn't know till the morning light
It was raining a drop, it came so still.

It rained and rained, and rained all day;
I couldn't go out, so I sawed and planed,
And made some shelves in the cellar-way
For Hetty, my wife, while it rained and rained.

There wasn't a hay-day all that week—
It was hot and damp, and a catchin' time;
My hay was spoilt: I'm ashamed to speak
Of that Sunday's work in my manhood's prime.

I haven't forgot those rainy days,
And I sha'n't forget 'em while I stay;
The Lord won't prosper the man who prays,
Unless he hallows the Sabbath day."

—*Lucy Lamb.*

Baby's Rights.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Her platform is only the cradle—
Her speeches are funny and few—
A wise little head,
But all that is said
Is only a vague little "goo!"

But how baby's rights are respected!
One nod of her dear, downy head,
Whenever she thinks she's neglected,
And down to her feet we are led.

She lifts up her voice in a minute—
Her protests are loud and long!
Each household affair—she is in it,
To see there is nothing goes wrong.

The right to twist limbs that are dimpled,
In every extravagant way;
To maul and to tease
The cat at her ease—
To crow and to creep all the day.

The right to a love that is purest—
The right to a mother's own love!
The right to a guide that is surest
To lead her wee footsteps above.

Her sweet little mouth she upraises,
As pure as a rose dew impearled!
The right to our kisses and praises—
O, these her rights over the world!

Our Story Teller.

The Wife's Error.

A DOMESTIC STORY.

"Going to board at a hotel?"

The tone was one of utter amazement, and Mrs. Gordon flushed uneasily, as if the surprise was in some measure a reproach.

"You see, aunt Lucy," she said, coaxingly, "this is so far out of town. If Harry and I want to make a call, or go to any place of amusement, it takes half the night to get home."

"Not quite so bad as that, Lula. Harry goes to the city morning and evening, so it cannot be so very far."

"And I have to be up so very early, because Harry does not relish his breakfast alone, and Sarah never cooks a rasher quite as he likes it."

"Well," said Lucy, gravely.

"Well," halt pettishly, "I hate housekeeping. I want to have my time for visiting and sewing."

"You should have sufficient time for both, with such a perfectly arranged house, and so small a family."

There was an interval of silence, while her aunt, full of painful thought, tried to think of arguments that were not censures, to coax Lulu Gordon from her new resolve.

She was Harry's aunt, not Lulu's, and her experience taught her the danger of this new step.

Orphaned when a boy, Harry had been her life-charge, and she knew well where his temptations were situated.

He was a frank, generous-hearted man, fond of society, inclining to "good company," and of the easy good nature that is a blessing or a curse, as circumstances or strength of principle dictates.

Mrs. Henderson had spent many prayerful hours in the past, knowing Harry had not strength to resist many of the temptations "good fellowship" calls forth.

She had known of his engagement to Lulu with a trembling heart, for Lulu was an only child of doting parents, and spoiled by over-indulgence. But the change in his life caused by his marriage had exactly the steadying influence Harry seemed to need.

Lulu's father, who was not a rich man, had drawn up the savings of years to furnish a house for his daughter, and Harry had selected a cottage upon the outskirts of the city, because it combined the advantages of a low rent and a large garden.

He was a salesman in a wholesale house, drawing a good salary, and his interest in his house and his garden was that of a boy with a new toy, but continued long after the novelty was over.

There was a steady, middle-aged woman engaged as servant, who proved efficient and reliable, and Lulu at first shared her husband's pleasure in the novel dignity of housekeeper.

The only cloud upon the first two years had been the death of a beautiful boy, who brightened the house for six months before he was called to heaven.

It was a common remark among Lulu Gordon's friends that her house was a gem, and Harry's pride in it was very great.

He was constantly adding to the stock of pretty table appointments, toilet articles, or kitchen conveniencies, and his rule was to buy the best only, so that little by little he had collected a choice assortment of household goods under his roof.

Through the spring and summer months, he would spend the early morning and evening hours in his garden, priding himself upon his fruit, flowers and vegetables, and if they cost as much as if bought in the market, the money was well invested in health and pleasure, as well as the articles produced.

But while the pretty house and garden were the source of pride and happiness to Harry, while he studied to make them perfect for Lulu's sake, the little wife wearied soon of the monotony of household tasks, and fretted for the excitements of her girlhood.

Something of this she lost while her baby-boy filled her heart and hands, but after he died she again found time hanging heavily upon her.

Friends found the ride to her pretty home a long one, and did not "drop in" as they had done when she lived in the city, while she tired also of the ride to and fro, that Harry bore patiently with home at one end.

She had not that strong love of home that is inborn with women, and did not derive the keen delight many would have felt from the mere possession of her household treasures.

She had no taste for dainty cooking, and did not care to be in the kitchen for hours for the satisfaction of placing some triumph of culinary art before her husband.

Sarah, the servant, cooked most things satisfactorily, though Harry lovingly declared Lulu's ham and Lulu's pudding had a delicious flavor all their own.

The little wife did not suspect how much of her husband's praise for her few efforts in household work was a tender device to waken a deeper interest in the home that was Harry's pride.

She did not realize how much self-sacrifice the pretty appointments about her represented.

Perhaps the goods and chattels might have possessed a higher value in Lulu's eyes had she known how much more than mere money they cost.

But Harry did not tell her that the pretty pickle-stand was the result of many less cigars a month, that her dainty etagree was a saving upon the winter suits and overcoats, that the pier-glass upon which she sat her heart was the result of close economy in the matter of town luncheons.

She had displayed all her treasures to her friends, she could trust Sarah with the work, and the time passed wearily when Harry was away, for Lulu was not fond of intellectual pursuits.

Her idea of pleasure consisted in the excitement of society or public exhibition, and she fretted at the enforced quiet of her semi-rural home.

Suddenly a great idea loomed upon her mind.

She would coax Harry to move into the city and lodge at a hotel, so she would be rid of the bother of housekeeping, and be once more near her friends.

The result of a month of persistent effort is shown in the conversation with Mrs. Henderson. Loving his wife more than his home, Harry had yielded.

"I wonder if Harry is willing to leave the home he has made so perfect," Mrs. Henderson said, sadly.

"Willing!" Lulu cried; "he would not listen to it for a long time. I believe there is a bit of his heart in every sauce-pan."

"And you would make him give up all he has collected with so much care?"

"Oh, he will soon get over all that, when he does not see them. It is nearly the first of May, and we will not take the house for another year."

"And the furniture?"

"We will have a sale here for that. We can live a long time on what we ought to get for the things, and Harry can save his salary."

"Poor saving, Lulu. You may deeply regret this, dear. Few men feel so deep an interest in home as Harry, and it is dangerous work to destroy that interest."

But Lulu was resolute, in spite of Harry's evident reluctance, nothing moved by his lingering touch upon many of his household goods, purchased with such proud delight.

Her first regret was at the sale.

It was painful to see the dainty treasures Harry had collected passing into strange hands, at about one-fourth of their value; to watch rough men tearing down the furniture and taking it away; to see dirty hands passing over the cut glass and china, and gathering up pretty trifles to take them away from the home they had adorned.

Sarah, sobbing over the packing and bewailing the desolation, was depressing, and Harry's long face was a keen reproach.

But the morning nap in the private hotel, the fact that Harry had only one to walk instead of three or four miles to ride, the absence of all care of the table, raised Lulu's spirits again, and she was quite ready to enjoy the first day of liberty.

It was not so pleasant in the evening, when Harry, after glancing at the newspaper, went out for an hour or two.

The other lodgers were strangers, and Lulu found her room lonesome.

Harry, after his long ride from business, had been glad to don slippers and dressing-gown, and draw up an easy chair, to enjoy a quiet evening in his cosy sitting-room.

Chatting, reading scraps of his paper, planning garden work, had made time pass quickly, and early rising necessitated early retiring.

It was all different in a little while.

Harry was only too welcome amongst his former friends, and his evenings were spread abroad, while Luly gathered her friends in her own room, and, without realizing it, husband and wife were drifting apart, little by little.

Aunt Lucy, with a sinking heart, saw that the result she dreaded was coming with footsteps far more rapid than her worst fears had dictated.

Harry was soured by his wife's want of appreciation for what he valued highly, her determination to accomplish her own desire, even when she saw how painful the sacrifice was to him.

It hardened him.

And Lulu was mortified and angered when she found that Harry, instead of being her escort to evening pleasures, as she had fondly anticipated, preferred to seek his own companions and pursuits.

Each evening he stayed a little later away from the room that it was mockery to call home, and gradually he found himself drawn into friendly games of cards, that were more interesting if there was a small stake, though it was a long time before he called his amusement by the ugly name of gambling.

Worse still, in the fevered excitement of the game, the glass was too often lifted to his lips, and Lulu shuddered at the thick speech and haggard eyes that told the story of deep drinking. For her own part, the pleasure she had anticipated proved far greater in imagination than in fact.

It was not pleasant, when her friends came to spend an evening, to have them comment pityingly upon the fact that they never saw Mr. Gordon.

It became annoying to depend upon other escorts than her husband when she wanted to go out, and she was thrown into companionship with those that were far from pleasant.

Although the housekeeping had been somewhat extravagant, there were but three to provide for, and after six months Harry found his balance at the bank was smaller than it had been before since he was married.

Beef-steaks did not cost as much as cards, and his pretty nick-nacks did not involve so great an outlay as Lulu's dress was costing, to keep pace with the others in the house.

A dinner-party to a few friends was given at less expense than the "treating" for one evening at the billiard-rooms, and Lulu could but acknowledge there was certainly no saving.

Her own neat dress, that was so suitable for a morning in her little, quiet home, looked cheap and common beside the elaborate cambrics and frilled percales of the other ladies, and her best dresses were soon worn out by the constant shopping and visiting, undertaken to pass the time.

Too late the young wife realized that her husband was yielding to temptations that had not presented themselves to him in the first years of their married life, and regretted the steps she had taken.

"You were right, aunt," she sobbed, one morning, when Mrs. Henderson was in her room; "Harry seldom comes home perfectly sober, and he is unkind to me, as he never was before. When I reproach him, he tells me it is all my fault, that he never was tipsy when he had a home to come to."

"Can you not go back?"

"No. Father says he cannot afford to furnish a house for me again, and certainly Harry cannot. Indeed, he would not, for he is still sore about the contemptible price the goods brought at auction. Oh, aunt, what can I do?"

"You must try to coax Harry to stay more with you. And, Lulu, you might soon save money for inexpensive furniture. If Harry saw you were in earnest, he would soon feel the old interest again."

But the advice was never to be followed.

Harry Gordon was seized with delirious fever, brought on by the sudden change in his habits.

He had a disgust for boarding-house cooking, even of the best, and had neglected regular meals to satisfy his appetite with late suppers or stimulants.

The fever finding a weakened system, was very violent, and Lulu found every hour taxed with nursing duty.

Aunt Lucy came at once to the assistance of the young people who filled the warmest place in her kind heart, sharing Lulu's watching and care, her fears and hopes.

She could not share the agony of self-reproach with which Lulu heard the doctor's opinion of the cause of Harry's illness, but only to soothe it as far as possible.

Six weeks of alternate hope and despair, of wild delirium or stupor, followed the first anxious hours, and then, without knowing his danger, ignorant of Lulu's agony, of Lucy's tears, Harry Gordon passed from life to eternity.

Just a year ago this May-day upon which I write, I attended the sale where poor Harry Gordon's household goods were ruthlessly scattered, and saw the house closed after the young couple took a final leave of the bare walls.

Only to-day I saw the pale, remorseful little widow making her pilgrimage to plant flowers upon the graves of husband and child.

"But for my selfish persistence," she told me, weeping bitterly, "I might to-day have a happy home, a loving husband, instead of weeping a widow's tears over the graves here."

And while I spoke words of comfort, I knew that the self-reproach was bitterly truthful.

Her punishment was sudden and overwhelming, but the danger lurks more or less wherever the home love is destroyed, the home interest weakened.

No matter how poor the house, how mean the surroundings, if once a married man's heart is centred upon his home, and the love his home holds, it is his safeguard against all outward temptation, his comfort in trouble, his sweetest, safest happiness on earth.

The Declaration of War.

[From the London Spectator.]

The most just and necessary war of our time has commenced. Through nearly two years of constant negotiation the Turkish Pashas have steadily refused to give substantial guarantese that they would leave off oppressing their Christian subjects, have met the remonstrances of Christendom with sneering excuses, and have replied to the more urgent representations of Russia by summoning their Asiatics to arms. Their whole conduct has showed that their provinces will never be allowed to rest from provocations to insurrection which perpetually menaced the tranquility of all the neighboring Slave States. The Russian government, therefore, had only two courses before them—to ask Europe to compel the Turks to cease from these provocations, or to compel them by an exercise of their own military strength. They adopted the former alternative; but after a formal and protracted conference, and a negotiation carried on for months, Europe, instigated principally by Lord Derby, declined to interfere, except with advice which provoked the Pashas only to laughter, and it became indispensable either to surrender Eastern Europe to the Turks, who would have provoked further insurrection, or to break their military strength. The Czar therefore proceeded to Kischeneff, and there issued a manifesto, in which he recounted the facts, declared that the "haughty obstinacy" of the Porte precluded further discussion, and ordered his troops to cross the frontier. The manifesto, an unusually plain state paper, entirely free from rhodomontade, devoid of threats, and free from promises as to future policy, was followed by the withdrawal of the Russian agents and Consuls from Turkey, by the presentation at Constantinople of a formal declaration of war, and by the advance of the Russian troops in Europe and Asia. The Danube has been crossed successfully at Galatz, bodies of Russian troops have already reached Bucharest, and Russian cavalry have been seen at Kalafat, which, however, the Turks have occupied, in order to protect Widdin. The plans of the Russian staff are not yet revealed, but it is certain that war has commenced, and that for the next three weeks the main Russian army will be streaming across Roumania, and concentrating itself for the passage of the Danube, at points probably decided on and examined many years since, every inch of the territory being thoroughly known at the Russian headquarters, where Turkey has been "the enemy" for two hundred years. The campaign has been opened, although, until the Danube has been passed, active hostilities can scarcely be said to have begun, and Europe will, for weeks to come, be engaged in deciding with which of the combatants victory is to lie. The victory, as we have repeatedly said, will depend mainly upon the mobility of the Russian army, and as yet all signs are favorable. In Europe they have seized and fortified the bridge at Sereth, the Turks being "too late" to offer opposition; they have now command of the railway to Bucharest, and their cavalry are already in movement along the northern bank of the Danube. In Asia their advance-posts have been seen, and it is reported, on Turkish authority, driven back, in the neighborhood of Batoum, and the main army is believed to be in full march on Kars. As yet, therefore, there is every sign that they intend to act with decision and energy, while their adversaries hesitate to send the Sultan to the field, intrigue against the War Minister, Redif Pasha, in the very moment when his plans are or ought to be ripe, and are reported doubtful whether they shall not remove the Commander-in-Chief, Abdul Kerim, already in the field.

Prediction is vain and childish until we know more of the Russian plans, and know more accurately whether the passage of the Danube will or will not be a great military enterprise, but all probabilities are in favor of the belief, that the Russians will cross the Danube successfully, will mask the Eastern fortresses of Bulgaria, will defeat the Turks in at least one great battle, and will, long before the autumn has ended, have reached Adrianople, where we suppose the weary work of diplomacy will commence again. Apart of course from English interference, we can see no reason for the doubts still lingering in this country upon this head. The Russians always have succeeded in crossing the Danube, and that in days when pontoon-bridges could not be defended by torpedoes. They never have been stopped by the Turkish fortresses, even in times when their numbers were indefinitely smaller than is now the case, and when their troops, unsupported by a railway, ill-fed, and weighed down by that weak spirit of resignation which is the accompaniment of serfage, perished in thousands, like herds struck by a murrain, from disease. Much has changed in war since 1823, but every change has been in the direction of the use of scientific appliances, and in their use, at all events, the European government must in the long run beat the Asiatic one. The Turkish soldier is brave, but he is not more brave than he was in 1823, and he has admitted a much larger proportion of Asiatics into his ranks, and they, though individually as brave as himself, have not the hereditary pride which is his substitute for the European steadiness and reluctance to retire. The Turkish officer, on the other hand, is certainly no better than he was, and probably much worse, for he is called upon to work an instrument—modern discipline—with which he is far less familiar than his grandfather was with the old Janissary system of war. On the other hand, while the Russian soldier remains unchanged save in the new strength resulting from the abolition of serfage, and the consequent absence of temptation to force the worst peasants on the recruiting officers, the Russian officer has become a better educated, a more hopeful and in many ways a more civilized man. He has benefited, however slightly, by the example of his brethren in Germany. It is too much forgotten in this country, where the contest is represented as one between two Asiatic powers, that two-fifths of the Russian officers are Germans, that all are burning with desire to show that they are the rivals of their Prussian allies, and that a large proportion of them, particularly in the army of the Caucasus, are men of immense experience, if not in first-class wars, in wars which have taxed to the utmost their powers of organization. They have, as yet, no Moltke at their head—though we see statements, possibly false, that one of the ablest of the German higher officers, General von Werder, is with their staff—but neither have the Turks, while their arrangements for supply, their means of locomotion, and above all their artillery are certain to be the better of the two. It seems to be also forgotten, that the Turkish army, with the same Commander-in-Chief and acting on the same ground, took months to conquer little Servia, and did not conquer still smaller Montenegro, and exhibited in both campaigns a defect of slowness, which, though doubtless less injurious to an army acting on the defensive than to invaders, still seriously detracts from its strength. We can see no source of power in Turkish hands, except the command of the sea, and it is yet to be seen whether this will help them in their campaign, except by making it easier to defend Varna; and whether it will counterbalance the immense superiority of the Russian in in light cavalry, cavalry which it is known their leader intends to use as his right arm. So far as we can judge, the substantial and permanent causes of military success are in this campaign with the Russians and not with their opponents, while the civil strength which supports armies is with them altogether. Russia is poor, but Turkey is poorer. Russian administration is at many points weakened by corruption, but corruption infects even Turkish centres. Russia is despotic, but the despotism is used by statesmen, while power as absolute adheres in Constantinople to an official "ring." The result may disappoint all expectation, but so far as human reason can perceive, the chances are this time on the side of the power which, be its latent ambition what it may—and there never was human act done yet without mixed motives—advances at the call of an enthusiastic people to defend the right.

Foolish Admiration of Criminals.

If a jewel robbery is committed we always hear of the address of the robber, who has discovered where the jewels are kept, and the habits of the owners and the weaknesses of the servant-maids—who have, that is, exhibited a little, often a very little, of the skill of the most ordinary and half-experienced detective. If a criminal escapes from prison, the papers are full of compliments on his ingenuity, patience and skill in adapting means to ends, though he has done nothing which an ordinary artisan, with a difficult job of repairs to finish, does not do every day. It takes more patience, and skill, and perseverence, for instance, to file a complicated door-key than to cut through any number of bars; and the work is, in most cases, done at once better and more quickly.

Forgery, a low variety of the commonest imitative art, displaying no power except one possessed by almost every draughtsman—we doubt if there is a portrait-painter alive who, in a week, could not imitate any signature—always moves reporters to admiration; while swindling, if only the amount obtained is sufficient, rouses judges and advocates to a loudly expressed conviction that the swindler, had he only been honest, might, with less exertion, have risen high in any trade or profession. He would probably not have risen at all. Industry is wanting to all habitual criminals, and though there have, of course, been exceptions, still, as a rule, the most successful "plants," the robberies which have excited the most attention and raised their authors highest in the criminal class, have demanded no qualities in those who arranged them beyond those which are displayed by every minor actor, or wandering juggler, or composer of fiction for the "penny dreadfuls."

It is said, for example, that most of the thefts of jewel boxes, dressing cases and the like at railway stations are effected by the thief quietly placing an empty cover looking like a travelling bag over the article to be stolen, which he then carries away quietly as if it were his own. That is pronounced very ingenious, and is done every day by any juggler at a fair, or low-foreheaded lout who cheats bumpkins by "thimble-ringing" on a race course. The "confidence trick," which has gone on for centuries, which has been exposed every week, and which still continues to find victims, depends for success on a certain low histronic skill possessed by every naughty boy in a village academy, and displayed every day of the week by an inferior class of servants, when accused of carelessness or misbehavior.

And at least half the "ingenious frauds" of our day demand in their perpetrators no capacities higher than those displayed by tenth or twentieth-rate writers of cheap fiction—depend, in fact, for success upon persistent lying of the clumsiest kind.—[London Spectator.

Oh yes! go South, young man. A Northern gentleman who bought a farm in Virginia a few years ago, writes home: "Hard money or soft, Hayes or any other man, put this in your pipe and smoke it; as soon as I can sell, just so soon you'll see a man's coat tails standing out straight behind him."

A New Propeller for Steamboats.

A Baltimore newspaper contains accounts of recent experiments with a new propelling apparatus for steam tugs, the invention of a mechanic of that city. The "Gazette" of May 9, describing a practical test made the other day, says:

"The Alpha is a Baltimore-built boat, constructed on the tugboat model, and as neat a thing of the kind as there is afloat. She is 43 feet in length, and has 10½ feet of beam. She is furnished with one-sixteenth horse power horizontal tubular boiler and a No. 7 Knowles pump. From the pump to the stern there are two lines of pipe, which strike the water about three feet beneath the surface. Two similar lines run to the bow. The pump drives through each pipe a 2½ inch stream, which enters the water through a ⅞ inch nozzle. With 60 pounds of steam the pump makes 180 strokes to the minute, each stroke driving a stream into the body of water. This is all there is about this wonderful device. And yet, under all the disadvantages of a trial trip, this was the device which yesterday enabled the Alpha to make ten knots an hour under sixty pounds pressure. There was not a ripple astern, and no perceptable displacement of the water, except a little made by the cutting of the bow. She was backed and turned with perfect ease. To back the boat the stream is driven through the bow nozzles, and the craft obeys on the instant. If the boat was to spring a leak the pump would simply draw its supply from the hold and go on with its work. It is claimed that a vessel provided with this appliance could not sink under ordinary leakage. For prudential reasons there were no experiments in this line yesterday.

"A remarkable feature of the contrivance is that the power which propels will also steer. To accomplish this the nozzles are worked alternately from side to side, using the streams as levers, on the principle of the oar. There is yet another use to which this device can be applied. In case of fire on board or about the docks a line of hose is attached to the pump, and in a second there is a floating steam engine which could at least hold its own with anything on wheels. The inventor claims that this device can be profitably applied to any vessel, although it is mainly intended for canal service, where the demand is for a cheap propeller that will not wash the banks. He declares that both the first and after cost of his invention will be far less than that of anything now in use. The entire driving apparatus is below, and no part of it could be carried away by accident or design. The whole thing is so simple that there is not much to get out of order and nothing that could not easily be repaired. The attempt of the British government in 1866 to apply water as a propelling power to vessels is the only similar effort within our knowledge. The Water Witch was propelled by streams forced out at the sides, a rotary fan supplying the power. The Water Witch achieved a failure and retired from business.

"The present invention has been patented in Europe as well as in this country."

The Fewer Soldiers the Better.

Orders have been issued to stop recruiting for the army, and other steps have been taken to reduce the force to 25,000 men, according to the provisions of the act of 1876. It may be possible to reduce the force still further. The principal use for regular soldiers is to fight the Indians. When there are no more Indians to fight, or when the Indians shall become permanent'y peaceful, the military occupation will be gone substantially in this country. This result may be further promoted by the organizing of the red men themselves into regiments of armed aboriginal police—a scheme which is said to be favored by the General, the Lieutenant-General, and other experienced officers. The protection of the Mexican frontier is perhaps only a present necessity, while the manning of the several federal forts calls for a small number of troops.

For keeping alive the art of war the army is less needed even than it formerly was. We have no employment for a standing army; and if we had, four times our present force would be but a paltry array. Since we are not to have a standing army the fewer regular soldiers we do have the better.

The Hartford correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* tells this story of a Congregational clergyman of that city who exchanged with another: On his way home from the church he found himself behind three ladies engaged in a lively discussion over the music of the service, one condemning the soprano and another the tenor, while the third stoutly defended both. As the discussion grew warm, the third lady sought to pour oil on the troubled waters, and, in the words of the clergyman, "did so to perfection by a single judicious and truthful remark to which all of them at once assented." "And what was that, pray?" asked his interested auditors as he told the story. "Oh," said he, "she simply said 'Well, it was a miserable sermon, anyhow.'"

Uncle Zebulon Marcy, of Luzerne, an old fiddler and surveyor, who had been a resident of the Wyoming Valley for about ninety years, died a few days ago in Nicholson.

Wilson & Macfarlane.—Hardware.

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makes it most profitable for farmers' use.

9-10-tf

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a fu assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery.

9 10 1y

Furniture Rooms.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of l sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also coffins manufactured to order.

v6-n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIOICDAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 9-1-6m

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 81off

PATENTS!

Free Reduced. Entire Cost $55.

Patent Office fee $35 in advance, balance $20 within six months after patent allowed. Advice and examination free. Patents sold.

J. VANCE LEWIS & CO.,

19 3m Washington, D. C.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't...J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v1n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

DR. E. I. KIRK.

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Alleghany streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte Car Manufact'ng Co)

having leased the work of the company are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring.
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains.
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nets, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,
8-13-1y Bellefonte, Pa.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO. PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop't.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

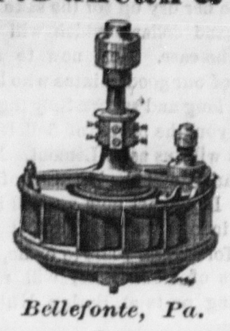
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46a812-1y

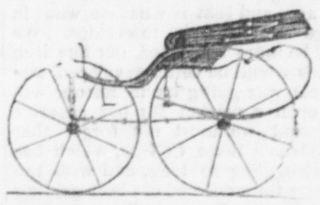
Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH.
Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Hardware.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

(Successors to J. & J. Harris)

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE & STOVES,

No. 5 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

The new firm, in order to keep with the times, have determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and would call the attention of Builders and others to the fact that they have as

LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK

as can be found in town. All in want of goods in this line will do well to call.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.

January 1, 1877.

Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night sweats, cold feet, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face—purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles, or six bottles for $5. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. It will convince the most skeptical of its merits.

Never Failing Worm Syrup.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to cure Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, head and all complete alive, and no fee till head passes. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm can be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., or ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. Used by children or grown persons with perfect safety.

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

JOHN H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing for local business a number of the best and safest companies doing business in Centre county, and persons wanting either Fire or Life Insurance will do well to give him a call.

Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq.

BELLEFONTE, April 5, 1877. 14-6m

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no4-tf

Cattle Powders.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and S. America.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

Having discovered, in a manner which might be considered almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all lung complaints, I fell it my duty to make it known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent FREE TO ALL. Address at once, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.; or may be had of C. H. ELER & BRO., Druggists, Milesburg, Pa. 9-11 1y

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

DIVORCES

Legally and quietly obtained in every State and Territory, for Incompatibility and other causes, no matter where the party resides. 15 years experience. Fee after decree. All letters confidential. Address A. J. DEXTER Att'y, Rooms 8 & 9, 132 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Unquestionable references given. Correspondence with the legal profession invited. 13 4m

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington, D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular. 9 16 1y

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 81off

MORDICA HOLABAUGH offers his services as a laborer. le willing to work. Will do any kind of labor. 15 tf.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS.
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

A. advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—The following is what the citizens who sign the petitions for license do: They sign a petition for the applicant which gives him license to open a shop to sell liquid fire. It embraces the business of making drunkards, paupers and beggars, for the sober, industrious and respectable portion of the community to support. It gives them the privilege of dealing in "spirits" which will excite men to deeds of riot, robbery and blood; and, by so doing, diminish the comforts, augment the expenses, and endanger the welfare of the community. They prepare victims for the asylums, the poor-houses, the prisons and the gallows. They increase the amount of fatal accidents, multiply the number of distressing diseases and render those which are harmless incurable. They help and aid these in the sale of a *drug* which will deprive some of life, many of reason, most of property, and all of peace; which will cause the fathers to become fiends, wives widows, children orphans, and all mendicants. They at once cause many of the rising generation to grow up in ignorance, and prove a burden and nuisance to the nation. They cause mothers to forget their offspring, and cruelty to take the place of love. They help sometimes even to corrupt the ministers of religion, obstruct the progress of the Gospel, defile the purity of the church, and cause temporal, spiritual, and eternal death; and if any should be so impertinent as to ask them why they signed such petitions and had the audacity to bring such accumulated misery upon a people, their reply is, *money—nothing else.*

The rumseller says the trade is lucrative, and the honorable business men and professing Christians give it their cheerful countenance, and aid him in his hell-upbuilding trade and traffic. He says, "I have a license, and if I don't bring these evils upon you somebody else will; and why not, I am backed by twelve respectable citizens of my town. I live in a land of liberty. These citizens have aided me in the right to demolish the character, destroy the health, shorten the lives, and ruin the souls of those who choose to honor me with their custom, for I have purchased the right by their sanction to my petition recommending me for license. Now, I and my signers pledge ourselves to do all we promise. Those who wish any of the evils specified brought upon themselves or their dearest friends are requested to meet me at my bar, where I will, for a few cents, furnish them with the certain means of doing so."

RUMSELLER & Co.,
(twelve respectable citizens the company.)
UNIONVILLE, PA.

COLLEGE TOWNSHIP, May 18, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—"Strike while the iron is hot" is an old saying, but a very true one. If Bellefonte saw the great interest that is in store for her, and which, alas! she will see and feel when it is too late, she would at once raise the money to build the branch railroad from Lemont to Bellefonte. If not she will hand over to Spring Mills that which has made Bellefonte what she is to-day, the whole trade of Pennsvalley, which is exactly what Spring Mills has been longing for. They admire Bellefonte for not raising the small sum of money ($20,000) allotted her, which might be easily raised and never felt by a few of the business men of that town, and which in the end would put two-fold in their pockets.

Now we, the farmers and business men of Pennsvalley, have our farms cut up and a great deal of land destroyed for the foundation of a railroad which we have never got. Now will Bellefonte see the people stick who have done so much for her? And we do not want to see her dry up for the sake of a few thousand dollars, which will certainly be the case. And now to save the credit of our good citizens who have worked so long and successfully together, we ask you, the people of Bellefonte, to connect with us as at Lemont. Now is your chance, and the last wag of the hammer. If you act now we will have a railroad in one year; if not, it will stand still for several years to come, and the farmers of Pennsvalley will make their trading posts at Spring Mills or nearer home.

I may be too late with my letter. I hope I am and the twenty thousand dollars are raised. I hear it is nearly so. I knew the matter was not for want of ability to do it, nor neglect to build up their beautiful town; but simply the great wealth and easy circumstances of a few who felt that they were rich enough, and did not want to be troubled giving out a few hundred dollars more as the people asked of them. And they know too well that they owe it back for the public good, to the people and citizens from whom they made all their great wealth. But that is no excuse for the enterprising and liberal spirit of this age. Progressive improvements should be our watch-word.

I have a word to say in addition to what I have thought in writing the above remarks. Bellefonte must not think that if it should not bring on the branch road to Lemont that our prospects for a railroad are all dead in Pennsvalley. Not so; we have just got some encouraging news from a very reliable source that there is a good prospect ahead for a *through road* via. Centre Furnace to Tyrone. Now, that is what we started to work for and agreed to give our money for nearly six years ago, and that is what we want in College and Harris townships. We would be more benefitted, our fine iron ore beds would be better developed, and the great war going on in Europe will soon open a market for our superior iron. And we must not forget that Pennsylvania State College, which has been struggling so long, and with the prospects for a railroad has been gaining ground fast; and it is a well known fact that when the railroad is sure it will soon grow large and become one of the best institutions of learning in the state If Tom Scott would make himself an honor to the educational interests of his native state, he can do it in no better way then to push to completion in a very short time the long projected railroad through the very centre of Pennsylvania.

FARMER.

Christ in the Scriptures.

A Bible reading exercise prepared by Rev. R. Crittenden, for use at the ninth annual convention of the Centre County Sabbath-School Association, to be held at Hublersburg, Pa., May 29 and 30, '77.

What did Christ say to the Jews concerning himself and the Scriptures? Let us hear John V. 39, 46, 47: "Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me." "For had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed me: for he wrote of me." "But if ye believe not his writings, how shall ye believe my words?"

Did Christ show that Moses and the prophets testify of him? What does he say in Luke 24: 27? "And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself."

Let us examine some passages from the Old Testament in proof of Christ's divine character and mission.

I—PENTATEUCH.

We have a proof text in the first chapter of the first book of the Bible. Some one please read Gen. 1: 26.—"And God said, let us make man in our image, after our likeness." Another in Deut. 18: 15.—"The Lord thy God will rise up unto thee a prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me; unto him ye shall harken."

The ancient Jewish sacrifices evidently point to Christ who, as we learn from Heb. 9: 25, "put away sin by the sacrifice of himself." Let us hear Exodus 29: 38, 39.—"Now this is that which thou shalt offer upon the altar; two lambs of the first year day by day continually." "The one lamb thou shalt offer in the morning, and the other lamb thou shalt offer at even." John 1: 29: "The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world."

II.—THE HISTORICAL BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

Let us hear I. Sam. 2: 2.—"There is none holy as the Lord; for there is none beside thee; neither is there any rock like our God," with Mark 1: 24, l. c.: "I know thee who thou art, the Holy One of God."

III.—THE POETICAL BOOKS.

In the book of Job, the twenty-fifth verse of the nineteenth chapter, clearly refers to Christ. Let us hear the proof text, Job 19: 26.—"For I know that my redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth."

The Psalmist speaks of Christ as the King of Zion and the Son of God. Some one please read Psalm 2: 6, 7, 12:—"Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion." "I will declare the decree; the Lord hath said unto me, thou art My son, this day have I begotten thee." "Kiss the son, lest he be angry, and ye perish from the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little. Blessed are all they that put their trust in him."

IV.—THE PROPHETICAL BOOKS.

An interesting account of Christ's birth, divine character and work is given in Isa. 9: 6.—"For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."

The closing chapters of the last book of the Old Testament point to the coming of Christ, the promised Messiah. Let us hear Malachi 3: 1.—"Behold I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me; and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in; behold he shall come, saith the Lord of hosts." And Malachi 4: 2, f. c.—"But unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings."

THE NEW TESTAMENT—V.—THE GOSPEL BOOKS.

Some one give the angel's announcement of the birth of Christ, as recorded in Luke 2: 10, 11.—"And the angel said unto them, fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." "For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

What does Christ say he will do for those who follow Him, in John 8: 12? "Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world; he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."

VI.—THE BOOK OF THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

The Apostle Paul convinced the Jews that Jesus was the expected Messiah. See Acts 18: 28.—"For he mightily convinced the Jews, and that publicly, shewing by the scriptures that Jesus was Christ."

VII.—THE EPISTLES.

That all who have faith in Christ belong to the seed of Abraham, "according to the promise," we learn from Gal. 3. 22, 26, 29.—"But the scripture hath concluded all under sin, that the promise by faith of Jesus Christ might be given to them that believe." "For ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus." "And if ye be Christ's then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise."

What reason does the Apostle John assign for the scripture record concerning Christ given in I. John 5: 11. 12, 13? "And this is the record that God hath given us eternal life, and this life is in his Son." "He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life." "These things have I written unto you that believe on the name of the Son of God, that ye may know that ye have eternal life, and that ye may believe on the name of the Son of God."

VIII.—THE PROPHETICAL BOOK.

Our subject, "Christ in the Scriptures," still appears in the last verses of the New Testament. They close with a benediction and the promise of Christ's second coming. Let us hear Rev. 22. 20, 21.—"He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly: Amen. Even so, come, Lord Jesus." "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen."

NOTE.—The above can be used as an exercise in scripture reference finding by any number of scholars or persons seated together with Bibles in hand. Request each one to raise the hand as soon as he finds the text that is called for.

R. CRITTENDEN.

——It is told of stout Andrew Jackson that when he was President he was waited upon one day by a Washington boarding-house keeper who complained that a Tennesseean, who had been appointed by him to a clerkship in one of the departments, would not pay a board bill. "Get his note," said the President, "for the full amount, interest included, payable in sixty days, and bring it to me." "That will be of no use," replied the boarding-house keeper, "for he never pays his notes." "Do as I tell you, Sir," said Jackson, and turned away. The next day the boarding-house keeper reappeared at the White House and handed the note to the President. He took it, read it, wrote "Andrew Jackson" across the back in his well-known autograph, and handed it back, saying: "Take that to the Bank of the Metropolis and tell them, for me, that at its maturity it will be paid either by the drawer or the indorser. They will discount it for you." A few days afterward the man who had given the note met his creditor and tauntingly said: "Well, I don't suppose you have been able to negotiate my paper?" "Yes," replied the boarding-house keeper, "I had no trouble in getting it discounted at legal rates of interest." "Who in thunder is willing to discount my notes?" asked the Tennesseean. "The Bank of the Metropolis discounted the one you gave me, upon the assurance that if you did not pay it the indorser would." "But who would indorse my note?" "Gen. Jackson, and he sent word to the bank that if you did not pay the note he would." It is hardly necessary to add that the note was promptly paid by the maker.

That boarding-house keeper was smart and if he had lived in our time he would have bought his groceries at the famous grocery of Sechler & Co., in the Bush House Block. That is the place to get the best cheap, and if Jackson were living now he would endorse what we say as readily as he did that note, because he would know there was no discount on the class of goods kept by that firm.

——The coldest soda water in town at Green's drug store.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, '77.

Recent utterances by Mr. John Goode, Jr., of the second Virginia (Norfolk) district show that he has actively entered the lists for the honors of the Speakership of the Forth-fifth Congress, making eight Democrats who have already tendered their invulnerable services, and there yet remains about four months during which other aspirants can file their claims and impress the public with their peculiar qualifications. Goode's election is conceded to have been clearly fraudulent among those familiar with the facts of the campaign in his district, and the decision of the contest for the seat between him and Mr. Platt, his Republican competitor, a shameless outrage upon the theory of majority rule. Just before the final decision, which was generally supposed would seat Mr. Platt, the evidence conclusively proving his election, the Committee on Banking and Currency was driven to a vote on the repeal of the Resumption act. According to the best information attainable Goode was classed among those opposed to the repeal, making the members evenly divided; but the vote disclosed the fact that Goode has voted with the inflationists. One Good(e) turn deserves another. He was freely charged with having sold his vote to them in return for theirs in his favor. Whether the charges of venality were well founded or otherwise, that element voted to seat him, and the iniquity was consummated by a bare majority, many Democrats refusing to ignore the facts and voting for Platt's admission.

Now that the consideration of more important matters have been disposed of or deferred, Banning's right to a seat in the next Congress is again a subject of discussion. It will be remembered that he was declared elected over Stanley Matthews by a very meagre majority. Matthew's election to the Senate removed all danger of a contest; but it is claimed that Congress has the right to declare the seat vacant in view of the confessions of Eph Holland and Young, either of whom cast more votes for Banning than enough to cancel his alleged majority. In the face of all the Democratic frauds the majority of Democratic Congressmen are not credited with sufficient cheek to vote in favor of sustaining such a burlesque upon a fair election.

The present war and its threatened colossal proportions in the immediate future has invested the matter of the right of search and seizure of neutral ships at sea with more than ordinary importance. It appears that we have treaties with France, Prussia, Brazil, Sweden, Netherlands, several South American states, Spain, Holland and a few other powers, clearly defining the rights and duties of the searchers and the searched. It is stipulated that the vessel making the search shall remain beyond gun-shot range of the party suspected of carrying contraband goods, and only send one or two small boats with a small force to make an examination. The certificates relative to the nature of the cargo, where from and to, are bound to be accepted in good faith. Neither the hatches nor packages are to be opened without bringing the vessel to port, and only then in the presence of competent officers; nor can the commander of the suspected vessel be required to leave his ship. The treaties with Great Britian and Russia are silent relative to all these particulars, the honesty or dishonesty of the Ship's papers largely governing with the other nations named. By English laws, cannon, muskets, gunpowder, pikes, swords, horse furniture, ship timber, resin, tar, copper in sheets, etc., are, under certain circumstances recognized as contraband. Our treaties generally confiscate what is really contraband, leaving the vessel and balance of cargo free, and in other cases the common law would apply.

Many of the intelligent here, who sympatize with every sincere effort abroad towards the substitution of republican government for the present monarchial and absolute forms, note with alarm the grave situation in France. It is felt that MacMahon has allowed himself to be used as an instrument by all the reactionary elements of that country, including Bonapartists, Monarchists, Legitimists and Clericalists, to the destruction of the Republic by a *coup d' etat* movement. They have succeeded in forcing a rupture between the President, never Republican at heart, and his moderately Republican Cabinet; and by the law of natural selection he has gone among the enemies of the present government for his new Cabinet, some of the names of those composing it rendering it certain that the Republic has nothing to hope for from their administration; and additional intelligence from the French capital is awaited with profound anxiety.

True to their instincts, many representative Democrats do not seek to hide their gratification of the evidences of reaction across the water, and I am forced to believe from the sentiments expressed that the success of the present conspiracy to uproot the Republic will be hailed as a Democratic triumph.

It is conceded that Gladstone has succeeded in driving the Tory government of Great Britain into a clear definition of its purposes relative to Russia. The discussion has made apparent the fact that a majority of the present government will never consent to a declaration of war against that power, so long as she confines herself strictly to obtaining guarantees that will hereafter protect the Christian subjects of Turkey from the barbarities of the past, and abstains from all attempts at territorial aggrandizement.

It would surprise no one here who has given any attention to European matters to learn at any time that Austria has occupied Servia, followed by the active participation in the war of every other power in Europe, arranging themselves according to their own supposed interests upon the Russian or Turkish side.

LUGAN.

News Items.

Prince William Pitt Deliciohoku, brother to the King of Hawaii, and heir apparent to the throne, died April 10. The Princess Lydia Kamekaiha Liliuokalael, eldest sister to the King, has been appointed his successor to the throne.

Certainly Boston must always be the centre of literary culture in this country, in spite of envious sneers and jealous depreciation on the part of other cities. It accords with the nature of things that Bostonians should have the boss tone, don't it?—*Boston Traveler.*

The Mormons are reported to be greatly excited over what they regard as the probable action of the United States authorities, toward arresting Brigham Young and others for complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre. Threats of resistance and war are made.

It is said that through careless legislation in repealing a severe statute, Tennessee has now no law against horse-stealing, robbery or larceny from the person, house or bridge burning, or housebreaking to commit larceny or robbery.

The imports at New York for last week were $7,188,155, against $5,052,744 last year. This is an increase of $2,135,411, or about 30 per cent. At the same time the exports, which last year were $3,589,380, are this year $1,591,867, an increase of $901,489. The imports of specie were $294,740.

They had been engaged for a long time, and one evening were reading the paper together. "Look love," he exclaimed, "only $15 for a suit of clothes!" "Is it a wedding suit?" she asked, looking naively at her lover. "Oh, no!" he replied, "it is a business suit." "Well, I mean business," she replied.

Senator Jones, of Florida, says an orange grove or a fig plantation is the greatest riches a man can possess. It takes about five years before a fig plantation can be made perfect, and about seven years before an orange grove can be said to be paying. For a century they bear their crops without any more expense.

At one of the eating houses owned by the New York Central Railroad Company the lessee was paying $6,000 a year rent. Mr. Vanderbilt said to him: "If you will give up your bar, cease the sale of intoxicating liquor, I will reduce the rent to $1,500." The lessee at once accepted the liberal offer of Mr. Vanderbilt.

Thus far the quantity of lumber shipped from Williamsport does not come up to the anticipations of manufacturers. During the month of April, 23,299,023 feet were forwarded by rail and canal, showing an increase of 7,473,023 feet over the business of March. Compared with April, 1876, we find a decrease of 3,533,859 feet, the total shipments of that month reaching 26,812,882.

The Licensed Liquor Bell Striker.

[From the New York Nation.]

The full extent of the Moffett Liquor Law of Virginia, which went into operation last month, shows that, in one respect at least, it is a curiosity in legislation. The attempt is to be to collect a tax on liquor, or, more properly, to determine the amount to be collected, by machinery. In addition to the payment of the usual amount for a license, each bar-room keeper or retail liquor dealer is required to hire from the revenue commissioner of his district an "apparatus," said to resemble a gas meter in appearance, and termed a "bar-room register." It operates in a manner analogous to that of the familiar "bell-punch" or "indicator" of the street railways of our large cities. The law directs each bar-room keeper "immediately upon the sale of each drink of wine, ardent spirits, malt liquors, or any mixture thereof, in the presence of the purchaser or person to whom it is delivered, to turn the crank of the proper register until the bell has struck once, and the indicator on its dial has moved one point or number for each drink sold by him." The registers are to be inspected monthly, and the tax imposed is 2½ cents for each drink or half pint of wine or spirit, and half a cent for the same quantity of malt liquor. The introduction of the "apparatus" is the only novelty in this law. With the exception of informers (who are allowed one-third of the fine imposed for disobeying the law), and possibly also the manufacturer of the indicator, no one can be particularly interested in its enforcement; and every regular toper may be expected to connive at the breaking of a law, the direct tendency of which is to raise the cost of drinking.

Superstition.

A panacea, or "cure-all," is one of the myths of the age of superstition. Dr. R. V. Pierce does not recommend any one or even his whole list of standard remedies as adequate to cure every disease. For severe, lingering coughs, bronchial, throat, and chronic lung diseases, he believes his Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed, but it will not cure you if your lungs are half wasted by consumption. The Discovery not only exercises a potent influence over pulmonary affections, by reason of its pectoral properties, but possesses also the most valuable alterative, or blood-cleansing properties, and is therefore a sovereign remedy in blood and skin affections. But while it will cure scrofulous and other ulcers or sores, blotches, pimples, and eruptions, it will not cure cancer, nor does its manufacturer claim any such merit for it as is done by proprietors of other blood-cleansing medicines, who dishonestly try to deceive the afflicted into the belief that their preparations will accomplish impossibilities. By reason of its real intrinsic merit it has a sale surpassing that of any other blood and cough medicine.

A CLEAN and agreeable substitute for Sulphur Ointments, and other greasy ungents used as medicines for obnoxious skin diseases, is Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which cures far more rapidly and completely and does not soil the linen. Depot Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 18-4 w

"MOTHER, my little trote is sore, dit me a ittle bottle Shriner's Cough Syrup. I think it will ture me to-night."

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 20 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 30 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
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WINDOW SHADINGS
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
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SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

WE HAVE Dolmans at $2 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES

We Have Dress Goods at 8 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will will afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.

GO TO

NEWMAN'S EAGLE CLOTHING HALL,
NEWMAN'S EAGLE CLOTHING HALL,
NEWMAN'S EAGLE CLOTHING HALL,

For it is the place for

MORE AND BETTER GOODS FOR LESS MONEY THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

J. NEWMAN, JR., Proprietor.

Allegheny Street, Sands' Building, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Additional Locals.

ICE.—It will probably be gratifying to the consumers of ice to know that the supply of this indispensable article of summer luxury will be amply sufficient for all possible demands during the approaching heated term. Mr. David Glenn, our ice dealer, has secured an unusually large supply of most excellent ice. The winter was an unusually long and severe one, covering the ponds and streams almost continuously with a sheet of ice, and hence the crop gathered is of much greater thickness than that secured during winters of average coldness. The quality is also said to be much superior, being remarkably clear and pure, and free from all impurities.

THE BIRDS.—A notable feature this spring is the unusually large number of birds which have arrived to spend the summer season among us. The woods and fields are literally alive with birds of nearly every species, and this is in a great measure attributable to the wise provisions of the game law, which prohibits, under severe penalty, the indiscriminate slaughter of insectiverous birds, which a few years since was carried to such an extent by amateur sportsmen as to almost cause the total extinction of many of the species of birds which frequent this latitude. We would here, in this connection, remind our farmer friends that it is to their interest to be on most excellent terms with the birds, who are often, if not always, the protectors of their fruit crops. Never allow a robin's nest or that of any other similar bird to be disturbed. It is a mistaken notion that the robins diminish your cherry crop. They protect it all the spring from the ravages of the insects, and only gather a reasonable share of the crop for their pay. Those who are growing hedges should be especially kind to the birds, for the accumulation of leaves and other rubbish under the hedges make a natural hiding place for insects of all kinds, and if the birds do not frequent your hedges and capture them, they will come out in great numbers in the spring and feed on your crops.

MRS. BEECHER'S CONFIRMATION.—If success may be considered a criterion of merit, the "Home Cook Book" can properly be considered one of the most meritorious works published of late years. It has been wonderfully successful. Edition after edition has been issued (20,000 copies), and still the demand seems to be unsatisfied. It consists of 394 handsomely printed pages, and contains one thousand or more practical, common-sense recipes, which have been tried, tested and found to be "just the thing." Contributed by ladies of influence and good judgment, in Chicago and other cities and towns, with permission to use name. We know of no lady of our acquaintance who would publicly endorse a recipe unless it was the very best she knew. There could be no better guide than the "Home Cook Book." It is on sale at all book stores; price $1.50. A pocket edition will be sent free, by the publisher, on receipt of a two cent stamp. The following letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, confirms our good opinion:

J. FRED WAGGONER, Publisher, Chicago.

Dear Sir:—As I am not keeping house, I have not an opportunity to examine the "Home Cook Book" as I like to examine everything I recommend. But almost by instinct an old housekeeper can form a tolerably accurate judgment of all that is usually found in cook books, and if you will accept of an instinct ve estimate of the merits of your work, I can truthfully say that I am greatly pleased with it.

I like the recipes; most of them are familiar, some slightly different from the old, well-established recipes, and I think they will be improved by the change.

But much that is more important than recipes is found in it, with which I have been greatly pleased and instructed. I refer to rules for "Dinner Etiquette," "Social Observances," "Table Talk," "Bills of Fare," etc., and many other things, brought together very skillfully and calculated to be of great service to housekeepers, young and old. Resp. yours,

MRS. H. W. BEECHER.

MANDARIN, Fla., March 3, 1877.

——Major Reynolds is laying a new pavement in front of his residence on Linn street. This has been made necessary on account of the borough having changed the grade of the street.

——Leave your order for pantaloons at Montgomery's for $5.

—Brigham Young won't be pushed into war; the Whig party refuses to be materialized; William Allen and Chas. Francis Adams have retired from politics; Cronin's nose is merely an ordinary luminary; Ben Wade won't write any more letters, and the nephew of his uncle must go thirsty all the time—truly this is going to be a dull summer.

To all, Particularly Invalids,

spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

WAR MAPS.—Schedler's Map of the Black Sea, Asia Minor, the Caucasus, Southern Russia, Roumania, and Eastern Turkey. Engraved on stone, carefully printed and colored. Scale, 1:2,000,000. Size, 21 x 23 inches. Price, folded and in cover, $0.40.

This Map is very accurately compiled from the latest and most complete material. It presents, at one glance, the scene of the war, both in Europe and in Asia.

Published by E. Steiger, 22 and 24 Frankfort Street, New York, by whom copies will be promptly mailed upon receipt of price. This publisher has made preparations for bringing out additional War Maps, as soon as such may become necessary.

THE LAKE STATE.—We call Maine the "Pine-tree State." "Lake State" would be an equally appropriate and distinctive appellation. Her forests are gradually falling before the advancing stroke of the lumberman, but her lakes can never be lost out of her mountain-gaurded territory, nor can their charms ever be lessened by the touch of settlement and civilization. There are more than fifteen hundred of them laid down upon the better maps in use; hundreds more are too small to be enumerated in a general survey; while many others lie hidden in regions that have not yet been explored. The author of *Water-power of Maine* says, in that work: "There are but three or four districts on the globe, not more extensive than Maine, and equally habitable in other respects, upon which an equal number of receptacles for impounding rain-fall, of not inferior capacity and surface, is to be found.....The Kennebec River has more lakes connected with it than the gigantic Orinoco, and the Penobscot than the Oregon, or than all the rivers in Africa, so far as is known."

But the Kennebec and the Penobscot are only two of half a dozen important rivers in Maine, each of which is connected with an extensive lake system of its own. These two rivers drain the central portion of the State, the Kennebec being the only outlet of the great Moosehead Lake, whose varied attractions have already received due notice in the pages of this magazine. Far to the eastward, on the confines of New Brunswick, the St. Croix River and the Schoodic Lakes; to the north of these, the St. John and the Eagle Lakes; to the west again, following along the Canada border, the Allegaush and the lakes of upper Piscataquis County; and finally, well around on the New Hampshire line, the Androseggin and its lakes. These are only six out of some fifteen systems which are recognized by the geographers.—EDWARD ABBOTT, in *Harper's Magazine for June.*

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The June number of the *Eclectic* completes the twenty-fifth volume (new series) of the work, and the index which it contains exhibits with a fullness which the contents of a single number cannot exhibit, the scope, and interest, and value of this sterling magazine. It is a list of upwards of ninety separate articles, not one of which is dull, or trivial, or commonplace; and of which not one is of such temporary interest as to have yet lost its value for the reader. Besides these, there are reviews of about forty new books, numerous items of foreign literary news and gossip, a copious *resume* of current achievements in science and art, and many choice excerpts from new books and the foreign periodicals.

The contents of the June number are as follows:—"On the Habits of Ants," by Sir John Lubbock; "Lieut. Cameron's Journey Across Africa;" "The French Army in 1877;" "Charles Young, the Actor;" "Loved and Lost;" "The Radiometer and Its Lessons," by Dr. W. B. Carpenter; "Life of a Scotch Naturalist;" three chapters of Mrs. Oliphant's novel, "Young Musgrave;" "Musselman Homes;" "Carnival Song of Lorenzo de Medicis;" "Harriet Martineau;" "The Coming Papal Conclave;" "Beronda's Mother;" "Mr. Ruskin's Will;" "Uncommon Pets;" and "The Beggar." The number also contains a fine steel portrait of Adelaide Proctor, the poetess, which is accompanied with a brief sketch of her life, and the usual Editorial Department.

Published by E. R. PELTON, 25 Bond street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; single number, 45 cents.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR JUNE is as bright as the June sunshine, and full of June's breeziness and cheer. The frontispiece is a fine picture of "A June Morning," and at the close of the number Prof. Proctor shows "The Stars in June," while between these two we find many of the delightful scenes with which every June day is filled. There is a dainty picture on one page of a little girl in gown and sun-bonnet, demurely reading her fortune from the daisy leaves; and on another, a barefoot boy is enjoying gay summer frolics with a frisky colt. "The Green House with Gold Nails"—so beautifully portrayed—is one of June's special treasures. "Wild Mice" begin their June-time travels along their numberless little paths through the fields, peeping out at us here and there in Mr. Hiordan's exquisite pictures; the nests in which some of our common birds spend this glorious month are described by Prof. Brooks; and the June "Roses" bloom in Edgar Fawcett's pretty verses.

But all these form only a part of the good things that the number contains. The opening story of "Frank" is a well-told and well-illustrated account of a boy's heroism in a terrible adventure; the concluding chapters of the excellent serial "Pattikin's House" has a superb picture of a fire, by Thomas Moran; the story of "The Mother in the Desert" is delightfully told by Susan Coolidge; and the curious old-time procession of "The Child-Bishop of Salisbury" on St Nicholas Day is well set forth in Mr. Eggleston's article and Mr. Evtinge's picture. The installment of "His Own Master" is unusually long, and contains three beautiful pictures; and the story of "Spray" is illustrated with a remarkably life-like portrait of the wise little black-and-tan.

"The Peterkin's Tea-Party" is a most interesting and amusing occasion. "Tommy's Cousins" is a very funny story with even fannier pictures by Church; "Annette Plummer's Diary" a remarkable journal—is revealed to us by Abby Morton Diaz; and Joel Stacy's record of "The Naughty Little Egyptian" is touching and comical.

THE FAMILY MAGAZINE—POTTER'S AMERICAN MONTHLY.—This instructive and attractive periodical for June comes as usual ladened with choice original articles, from the best writers of the day, on Education, History, Romance, Literature, Art, Science, Mechanics, Home, State and National Topics, with a happy sprinkling of Current Gossip, Wit and Humor—many of the subjects being superbly illustrated, giving river, mountain and valley views of some portions of our picturesque America.

The June number surpasses, if possible, any of its predecessors, in matter of variety and freshness of thought. The first pages treat of "The Moravians in the Revolution," from the vigorous pen of Charles H. Woodman. The article, though true to history, is written in such a thrillingly romantic style, that the reader can scarcely fail to become fascinated with the incidents connected with the early life and struggles of the Moravian missionaries with the Red-men of the forest.

On the third page we read: "While the smoke of battle drifted over these forests from the Brandywine, one day in September, 171", a heavy carriage drove up to the Moravian "Inn" and stopped. The outriders lifted from the coach a slight, pale lad of twenty and bore him up the broad stone steps. His youth and evident suffering opened wide the hearts of the tender Moravian sisters, always eager as they were to succor the distressed. In the sweetest and cleanest of beds the young soldier was laid; deft hands soon filled the room with the odor of wild flowers; and when the heavy curtains were drawn close, the delightful quiet after the roar of battle charmed the sufferer into slumber. This was the Marquis de Lafayette, just twenty years of age and a Major-General in the American army." The whole story is told so charmingly that no one should fail to read it.

The second article, "An Adventure in the Blue Ridge," by Marvin Hall Marsh, is too interesting for its length. "Legend of a Westchester (New York) Homestead," by Charles Pryer, is a graphic pen-picture of a spirited girl, of Revolutionary times, rescued from a most perilous position. We notice the fifth paper on "Architecture," from the cultured brain and graceful pen of Rev. Dr. Blackwood, with some nineteen illustrations; followed by other interesting subjects, such as "Angling for a Prize," "Miss Warren's Mistake," "Historic Legend of the Cedar of Lebanon," "Sea Drift," "Musings," etc.

The paper by Horace P. Spencer, under the caption, "Is it Education or Tact that Wins?" should command general attention. If our system of education be so defective that the training in our Free Schools and Classical institutions disqualifies, rather than qualifies for success in life, as Mr. Spencer puts it, it is time we should know the cause, and institute the needed reform. Every parent and friend of education will profit by reading this paper; it brings home some recognized truths in a most practical manner.

The steady growth in public favor of this American Magazine is well deserved, as no expense is spared to make it the most welcome monthly visitor among our periodicals. The Editorial departments show thought and taste. We notice "The Odd Family," "Curiosities of the Olden Time," "How to Make a Model Newspaper," "The Outlook," "The Social Element," and other interesting subjects. This periodical should be in every family; is only $3.00 a year.

Published by JOHN E. POTTER & Co., Philadelphia.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending April 29, 1877, and each dated May 15, 1877. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

D Chadwick, Churns, Meadville
W Gilliland, Binding Books, New Brighton
H Hackman, Screw Gearing, Pequea Township
J Slack, Knitting Machine, Bristol
R Allison, Rock Drill, Port Carbon
J Johnson, Lifting Jack, Kennett Square
C Eade, Bed Bottoms, Honesdale
J Jackson, Stove Pipe Shelf, Sharpsville
H Kreamer, Removing Incrustation, Reading
W Mosser, Bark Mill, Allenton
W Snyder, Pressure Gage, Catasauqua
J Gearheart, Car Pusher, West Decatur
L Gusman, Hinges, Upper Dublin
L Hall, Steam Engines, Erie
F Jarecki & J Flemming, Rock Drill, Spring City
J McNurty, Lamp Chimney, Pittsburgh
E Mildren, Bottoms for Bessemer Converter, Black Licks
W R Smith, Gas Holder, Pittsburgh
N Zimmerman, Bee Hive, Granville

New Advertisements.

RESULTS.

Then & Now!

Four months ago, upon introducing the cash system, and finding myself able to purchase goods at figures far below former rates, I determined to reduce prices on all articles in our line, and to give the public the benefit of the universal decline in the Eastern markets. Below will be found an interesting comparison between the old and new rates, and the few articles here selected from many others, will show at a glance the advantage accruing to the public from the Cash System:

THEN.	NOW.
2oc. qr.....Note Paper,.....	5 to 7 and 10c. qr.
15c. pack....Envelopes,.....	5 to 8c. pack.
15 to 20c ea....Mottoes,.....	4c.
$1.25 to 1.50....Motto Frames,.....	27 to 37c.
5 to 6c.....Pins,.....	2c. paper.
50 to 75c.....8 x 10 Frames,.....	25 to 30c.
80c. pr. lb.....Choice Caramels,.....	40c. pr lb

All Miscellaneous Books reduced 25 per cent.
All Gold Pens and Pencils reduced 30 per cent.
Pocket Books reduced one-half.

5c.....Toilet Soap,.....	2½c
15c.....Perforated Board,.....	9c.
25c.....Fancy Box Paper,.....	15.

Hair Pins reduced to 15c. a dozen.
All Toys reduced one-half.
Children's Round Combs reduced to 3 and 5cts.

Will any person be so unreasonable as to find fault with the prices given below!

200 Pins (in one paper) for.....	2 cts.
2 cakes Toilet Soap.....	5 cts.
1 pair Garters, with steel buckle.....	7 cts.
Mottoes.....	4 cts.
Motto Frames, all walnut, varnished, with glass and back complete.....	27 cts.
2 doz. Hair Pins for.....	3 cts.
Pocket Books, with nickel rim.....	12 cts.
Note Paper.....	5 and 7c. quire.
Envelopes.....	4, 5 and 8c. pack.
Tooth Brushes.....	13 cts.
Children's Round Combs.....	3 and 5 cts.
Rubber Fine Combs.....	6 and 8 cts.

And many other goods at prices equally low.

Parties accustomed to dealing in these goods will see that this list is correct.

STORE NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.

JAMES WELCH,
21 Bellefonte, Pa.

LETTING.—Proposals for building stone abutments for a bridge across the Bald Eagle creek at Howard will be received by the County Commissioners until June 22, M. Specifications to be seen at their office in Bellefonte, Pa. The contract to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

J. N. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG, } Comm'rs.
H. A. MINGLE,

H. BECK, Clerk. 21-4t

DR. BANNING

is permanently located at the **ST. CHARLES HOTEL**, Pittsburgh, Pa. Diseases and Deformities of the Spine, Uterine Displacements, Dyspepsia, Hernia and Piles successfully treated by the BANNING SYSTEM of Mechanical Supports. Call, or send for descriptive pamphlet, "The House You Live In." Mailed free. 19 4t

BOOK CANVASSERS See this. Only $1.50 capital required to start canvassing for **MARK TWAIN'S NEW SCRAP-BOOK.** Apply, with stamp, to John K. Hallowell, 29 East Eighth St., New York. 19

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—William Holaugh offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work at anything on the farm, make garden, stone or rail fence, chop rails or wood or anything else. Give him a call. 15-tf

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Daniel Bechdel, late of Liberty township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BECHDEL,
HOWARD, May 1, 1877. 1866 Adminis'r.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—Proposals for repairing the Karthaus Bridge will be received by the Commissioners of Centre and Clearfield counties, until June 2 at 12 o'clock M. Specifications to be seen at the Commissioners' offices at Bellefonte, Centre County, and Clearfield, Clearfield County, Pa. The contract to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids.

J. N. HALL, | CLARK BROWN,
ANDREW GREGG, | T. A. McGHEE,
H. A. MINGLE. | H. HOOVER.
Comm'rs Centre Co. | Comm'rs Clearfield Co.
19-4t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of George Crain, dec'd. Letters testamentary upon the estate of George Crain, late of Taylor twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same present them duly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL RALSTON,
Executor.
Warriors Mark, Huntingdon Co.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By order of Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be sold, on Friday, the 1st day of June, A. D., 1877, 2 o'clock P. M., at Court House, Bellefonte, Pa., the following described real estate:

One ¼ lot of ground with a two story frame house and stable thereon erected, adjoining F. P. Richards, on Ridge street, Borough of Bellefonte, Pa.; also—

One lot of ground with a two-story frame house thereon erected, adjoining Martin Laughlin's property, and extending from Lamb to Linn street.

Terms of sale.—One-fourth on confirmation of sale and the remainder in one year thereafter, secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN HOFFER,
Guardian of J. M. Ward, minor child of Mrs. Ruth Ward, deceased, late of Bellefonte, Pa.
CHAS. L. WARD.
JAMES H. RANKIN, Att'y. 20-tf

PRINTERS, LOOK HERE!—ASSIGNEES SALE.—There will be sold at the office of the Bellefonte Press Company at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 18 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., one Campbell Press, one Universal Press, a large font Long Primer, (nearly new) a font of Bourgeois (nearly new), one font of Bourgeois (old), one font of Brevier (nearly new), one font of Nonpariel (old), some sixty fonts of display type, one proof press, one paper cutter, table shears, standing presses, four composing stones, stands, gal'eys, leads, rules (plain and dotted), column rules—together with everything found in a first-class book and job office. Terms made known on day of sale.

JAMES L. SOMMERVILLE,
Assignee of Alfred Nicholls, The Bellefonte Press Company.
21-3t

THE BOOKS OF THE MILESBURG BUILDING and Loan Association are now opened to receive subscriptions in the second series, to begin as soon as one hundred shares of stock or over shall have been subscribed.

21-4t FRANK E. TAYLOR, Sec.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held at the Election Houses for the different Boroughs and Townships as follows:

Patton township, Monday, May 21, 1877.
Half Moon township, Tuesday, May 22.
Ferguson township, at Pine Grove Mills, Wednesday, May 23.
Harris township, Thursday, May 24.
College township, Friday, May 25.
Potter twp., at Centre Hall, Saturday, May 26.
Gregg township, Monday, May 28.
Penn township, Tuesday, May 29.
Haines township, Wednesday, May 30.
Miles township, Thursday May 31.
Walker township, Friday, June 1.
Marion township, Saturday, June 2.
Liberty township, Tuesday, June 5.
Howard and Howard borough, Wednesday, June 6.
Curtin township, Thursday, June 7.
Boggs township, Friday, June 8.
Milesburg borough, Saturday, June 9.
Union and Unionville bor., Monday, June 11.
Huston township, Tuesday, June 12.
Worth township, Wednesday, June 13.
Taylor township, at the house of John Copenhaver, Thursday, June 14.
Rush township, Friday, June 15.
Philipsburg borough, Saturday, June 16.
Burnside township, Monday, June 18.
Snow Shoe township, Tuesday, June 19.
Benner township, Wednesday, June 20.
Spring township, Thursday, June 21.
Bellefonte borough, Friday, June 22.

From 9 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M., each day. The assessors with their assistants are required to be present and have their assessments there.

J. N. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG, } Commissioners.
H. A. MINGLE, 20-3t

50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-20 1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio & Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months, or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877.

New Advertisements.

6 New pieces of sheet music, retails for $1 75 sent for 10 cts. and stamp. Cheap Music Co., Middleboro, Mass. 21 4t

25 ELEGANT CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cts., post paid. J. B. HUNTER Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y. 21-4t

Best bargains in America. Maps and Catalogue free. **Farms.** 21 4w J. F. MARCHA, Dover, Del.

LIFE AND HEALTH WITHOUT DRUGS.

BLUE AND RED LIGHT. Dr. Pancoast's great work is **Now Ready for AGENTS.** The only book practically treating this now universally absorbing topic. Shows how to apply the treatment, and tells of many successful cures made by the use of this wonderful medium. Circulars and best terms to early applicants. J. M. STODDART & CO., 21-4w. 723 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

Read This!

A chance for all to make or save money, and get the best goods in the market.

TEAS, COFFEES, ETC.

sold at lower prices than the same qualities can be bought at any other house in this country. All goods guaranteed to be satisfactory and as represented, or the money will be refunded on return of the goods, which may be done at our expense.

The reputation of our house for **selling standard goods at low prices,** (for 36 years), has given us a standing in New York City and vicinity that is not enjoyed by any other house in the trade. After mature deliberation we have determined to offer our goods to housekeepers in the interior at the **Lowest wholesale trade prices,** when a **Club** is formed large enough to make a small case. The goods of each member of the club will be put in separate packages, and marked with name and cost, so as to avoid confusion in distribution. Goods will be sent by express to **collect on delivery.** All wishing to save money by purchasing family supplies at New York Wholesale Prices can talk the matter over among friends and neighbors, and send to us for Club Circular, Price-list, etc. We give a present of either goods or money to the person who gets up the club, to compensate for trouble &c. Samples of TEA & COFFEE sent by mail.

Send for Price-list and Club Circular. 21-4w

Stiner's New York & China Tea Co.

M. H. MOSES & CO, PRO'RS.

77, 79, 81, 84 and 86 Vesey Street, New York.

$200,000 WORTH

Of GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

For $1 we will send, as below, all WARRANTED GOLD PLATED. 1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs, 1 set Amethyst Studs, 1 Wedding Ring, 1 engraved Band Finger Ring, 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, inlaid with gold, 1 elegant Ring marked "Friendship," Amethyst Stone Scarf Ring inlaid with gold, 1 splendid Silvered Hat Pin, 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops, 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold, 1 Ladies' Jet Set, Ornamented, 1 set handsome Rose-bud Ear Drops, 1 Gent's elegant Lake George Diamond Stud, 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace, 1 pair Ladies' Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, inlaid with gold, 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch, 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice the entire lot of 20 pieces, sent post-paid for $1, or any eight pieces you choose for fifty cents. Now is the time to make money. These goods can easily be retailed for $10. F. STOCKMAN, 20 Bond St., New York.

His reputation for honesty, fair dealing, and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—"N. Y. Day Book," Dec. 16, 1876. 19t6

TIP TOP The Tip Top Package is the largest and best-selling out. READ AND SEE. 18 Sheets Note Paper, 18 Envelopes, Pencil, Pen-holder, Gold-en Pen, Set of Elegant Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons, Gents' Lake George Diamond Pin, Amethyst Stone Ring inlaid with gold, Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin, Gold-plated Wedding Ring, Set Rosebud Ear Drops, Ladies' Pinseed and Silvered Hat Pin, Ladies' Fancy Set Pin and Drops, Gold-plate Collar Button, Gents' Gold-plated Watch Chain and Set of Three Gold-plated Studs. *The entire Lot sent post-paid for* 50 cents. *EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS.* **TOP**
J. BRIDE, Clinton Place, New York. 18 w4

FAIRBANKS'

Standard Scales,

Made with the Latest and most Valuable Improvements.

SCALES THE WORLD'S STANDARD.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT

World's Fair, London, 1851	World's Fair, Vienna, 1873
World's Fair, N. Y., 1853	World's Fair, Santiago (Chili) 1875
World's Fair, Paris, 1867	World's Fair, Phila., 1876

ALSO

COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, TEA & COFFEE CANS, STORE TRUCKS, &c.

Agents for Miles's Alarm Money Drawers.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
21-3m. 715 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SPRING, - - - 1877. | SPRING, - - - 1877.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

We have the Goods! Prices Low. Selection Unsurpassed. Stock Large. And we now extend a cordial invitation to our friends, patrons, and the public generally. We will say this, Come! if we do not show you the

BEST SELECTED STOCK, AT PRICES LOWER THAN USUAL,

And if we cannot prove that it is to your interest to patronize us, then don't buy; but come and satisfy yourself. We have opened

A FULL LINE OF DRY-GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Wood & Willow Ware, Hats & CAPS, and in fact everything and anything embraced in the above lines. We will beat everything in prices or assortment, and our past, we trust, will be a sufficient guarantee to our patrons of fair and honest treatment. We have established and will maintain our reputation. The large trade we do enables us to get fresh goods daily, which is a great advantage to our patrons in all lines, and more especially in groceries. Call, and it will prove to your interest.

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Farm, Garden & Household.

Overproduction.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Among the notable phenomena of the past year, and indeed of the whole period since the panic, have been the numerous and repeated attempts of the various classes of producers to devise some means of protection against themselves. We use the producers in the sense in which the word production is applied in political economy, and apply it to all those whose labors contribute to prepare any article for consumption. The Iron and Steel Association has at each annual meeting regularly protested against the excessive production of their commodities, the coal associations in the East have devoted a great deal of energy to the task of limiting the amount of their output; the textile industries have been compelled to work on short time, and even to shut down on work altogether from time to time, in order to limit their production; and only last week the ship-owners of the northern lakes issued a call for a convention to devise some remedy for a competition which had resulted in the absurd climax of begging for freights at less than cost.

But we do not remember having heard of the Grangers putting their heads together to stop overproduction in their department. Of course, when wheat is unusually high one season, or when hogs approximate to "Mulberry Sellers," ideal corner, there are too many farmers who go into pork next year, or into wheat, and we are surprised to find what an uncertain animal the hog is, or what a cheap article wheat is, when there is a great deal of either. But it has not yet happened that the Grangers have resolved that the interests of their order demand that each man shall plant only a half a crop, or that the farm hand shall work only on half time. On the contrary, as far as we can learn, these happy exceptions to the general rule steadily try to produce as much as possible, and devote their best energies individually, as well as collectively, to increasing the product of every crop and of every animal, and instead of being pressed and ruined by any competition among themselves, see no indications in the future that they will not be enriched in direct proportion to their production.

This distinction between two classes of producers is so strongly marked and clearly drawn that no one can help seeing it when his attention is called to it, and it is perhaps the most important fact to be considered in any attempt to arrive at sound, scientific and satisfactory conclusions on the present national distress. It has been entirely overlooked by that class of easy philosophers who have evolved out of their inner consciousness the conclusion that "the country is bound to come out all right," and whose faith in this conclusion is not at all shaken by the fact that thus far the country has come out wrong. Yet if these philosophers would only reflect on the meaning of this apparent anomaly, they would temper their exuberant assurances with the suggestion that perhaps we had gotten economically into a bad way, and as we had been traveling in that way for a long time, it might take us a long time to retrace our course and get back to the point where we branched off from the right way. We have too many furnaces, too may mills, too many factories, too many railroads, too many coasting vessels on the lakes, too much production in every department except that of agriculture. We may rest assured that prosperity will not return to any one of these industries until its production has been reduced to natural and ordinary demand.

Thinning Fruit.

Any one who will take a walk throughout our fruit markets in the fall will not be surprised at the low prices which usually prevail; if one half of the fruit was kept back, and only the best and most perfect specimens sent, they would command as much as is usually obtained for the whole, and a saving in freight effected. We find the following advice in the "American Agriculturalist:" That this severe thinning will change the bearing year there is sufficient testimony, but there is one point on which we lack evidence—will it pay? If any of our friends have tried thinning to induce annual bearing, or to reverse the bearing year on full-grown trees, we ask in behalf of many inquiries that they will give the results. With young orchards, just coming into bearing, the case is very different, and whoever will take the pains and give the young trees the needed care, can make their orchard bear annually. The education of the trees must begin with their first fruiting, as the first excessive crop, though small in itself, starts the tree on the wrong track. When the trees are young the quantity of fruit to be removed is small, and all within reach. Of course the cultivation of the soil must not be neglected, but a healthy growth maintained. Whoever will start right with his orchard, and treat it fairly, will have no reason to complain. Among the varieties of apples that are naturally annual bearers, though they may be starved into bearing biennially, or not at all, are Vandevere, Sops of Wine, Grimes' Golden, a comparatively new apple of great excellence; Milam, Minklers', Rawles' Janet, for the South; Benoni, Hubbardston Nonesuch, Domine, Higby Sweet, and English Sweet (Ramsdell's Sweet of the South). If any of our fruit growers can add to this list of annual bearers, we hope they will do so.

A correspondent of *Nature*, residing in New Zealand, communicates to that journal several instances of the transmission of habits to offspring in animals. One instance is that of a mare which would wander away from the "mob" of horses to which she belonged—always seeking one particular creek. When released from work she would make off to her favorite feeding ground by herself. One of her progency some years after showed a similar liking for solitude. Again, a valuable mare was an incorrigible kicker; she transmitted her special vice to her offspring. Peculiarity in the form of the hoof has been transmitted to generation after generation. The same writer states that a particular strain of Dorking fowls which he had in his possession for thirty years always show a desire for rambling, and this too, under the difficulty of meeting with much persecution when they stray beyond their range.

There is one fact of history that we cannot forget and should not now. Whenever the farmers of the United States can send their produce to market at good prices all other classes and industries must flourish. It would seem as if, Antæus like, we had touched the earth, and that by the apprecation of the products of the soil every other industry snd entere praise will recuperate. The ripe old statesmen, Caleb Cushing (77 years of age January 17, 1877), just returned from Spain, where he has distinguished himself as one of the ablest diplomats in the world, expresses the opinion that the war in Europe will be general, and must do great good to our country, and that we ought to gather in the English commercial marine under our flag. He thinks that the present advance in flour is speculative, but that even if the fight should be confined to Russia and Turkey the demand for our breadstuffs will be heavy, as the Russians will not allow their cereals to be exported while at war, and their producing classes will have to join the army. [—*Press.*

UNPROVED STATEMENTS.—We clip the following from an exchange:

"The first eggs are always the best for hatching. They produce the finest and most uniform chicks, and are more true to the breed; show all the finer points and develop sooner, where the breeding birds are chosen with an eye to the nearest possible perfection."

Here in the compass of six lines stand forth six statements. Can any of them be true? who knows? How excellent a habit it would be for the agricultural writers to pause after penning each sentence and ask himself. "Is it true? How it would set him to investigation, and definition of his knowledge, so that each statement would only seem pleasing to him as it was fortified by facts or experience. Now we don't know much about fowls, yet we do know enough to doubt whether others know enough to warrant the putting forth the statements quoted.

In Pike township, about fourteen miles from Reading, an experiment is to be tried, which, if it proves successful, will result in the establishment of an industry entirely new in the United States. The attempt will be made to manufacture pure China porcelain, something never attempted in America.

Hicks & Bro.—Hardware.

CORN CULTIVATORS
With Reversible Standard Teeth.

SHOVEL PLOWS
Single and Double, both Wood and Iron.

Cultivator Teeth
SHOVEL PLOW BLADES.

IMPERIAL CAST-STEEL
PLOWS
Every one warranted.
IMPERIAL CAST-STEEL PLOW SHARES.

Corn Planters. Corn Hoes.

TOLEDO CUCUMBER PUMPS
Iron and Porcelain Lined, to suit all depth wells. *Guaranteed*, and at a *reduced price.*

Nails, Locks and Glass,
At the *Lowest Prices.*

TRACE CHAINS & HAMES.
Steel Shovels at a very low price.

CLOTHES WRINGERS,
Lower than they were ever sold at.

Granite Ware
of all descriptions; Wash Basins, Stew Kettles, etc. This is the finest ware in use, more durable than tin and free from rust. Very little higher. All kinds House Furnishing goods.

For Mechanics
we have the best of Chisels, Saws, Drawing Knives, etc. Also, Baily Adjustable Iron Planes.

Latest Improved Lamps
Decidedly the best in the market. No chimneys to break or clean, and give a better light than any in use.

Gum Water Hose
for watering yards and gardens.

Mrs. Potts Improved Flat-irons.
Every family should have them, as they are much nicer than common ones and not much higher.

PURE WHITE LEADS
and COTTAGE PAINTS of every color, ready for use. Cheap Red Fire-proof Paint for Barns, made of Oxide of Iron. Guaranteed to be durable.

COACHMAKERS & SADDLERS
Full line of all kinds of Saddlery, Also, Wood Work, Felloes, Plain and Patent Wheels, Etc.

SUSQUEHANNA
Cook Stoves,
The Heaviest in Weight and best Baker in the market. All kinds of Portable Ranges, with eight different makes of
COOK STOVES.
These will be sold on a Written Guarantee, and at the lowest prices.

THOS. A. HICKS & BRO.
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
20 tf

Bakeries.

NEW BAKERY.
Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the
KEYSTONE BAKERY,
opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of
BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
COFFECTIONERIES, ETC,
CONFECT.ONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN
Mr. Albert Kauth,
AT THE
Bishop St. Bakery,
is now making the VERY BEST
Bread, Cakes and Pies,
in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.
Candies & Confections
of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.
ICE CREAM!
An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.
8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Miscellaneous Cards.

STABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.
F. P. GREEN
DRUGGIST,
BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and mily recipes. v6n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING
at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.
COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,
LEAF AND MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO
Cigars, Etc.,
NO. 255 MARKET STREET
(NORTH SIDE)
PHILADELPHIA.
v8-31-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,
General Advertising Agent,
5 Beekman St., New York.
v8nc46 1y

ESTABLISHED 1865.
American and Foreign Patents.
GILMORE & CO., successors to CHAPMAN, HOSMER & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.
Old Bounty Land Warrants.
The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.
United States General Land Office.
Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.
Arrears of Pay and Bounty.
Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.
Pensions.
All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.
Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.
Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.
Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

PIMPLES.
I will mail (Free) the recipe for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Ben. Vandell & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster Street, N. Y. 8-50-6 n

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot.
Has just received a large invoice of
GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
of the latest styles,
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES
v6-12-1

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!
—THE—
BUSH HOUSE!
BELLEFONTE, PA.
has been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.
The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.
F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.
S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular
Drugs & Medicines,
Chemicals,
Perfumery,
Soaps, Combs,
Brushes,
Trusses,
Supporters,
Braces,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.
Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.
PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS
carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.
This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.
16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa
5-29-1y

Miscellaneous.

INSURANCE.
Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.
INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.
9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,
CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER
Those desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-5-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 8-50-6m 42 Cedar St., New York.

Cheap Guns for the People
Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $50. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25 to $150. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $3 to $25. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading, Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 34 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $2.50 to $20.
Goods sent by express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, etc., RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48-tf

Medical.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation, which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR-DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.
FOR THE WHISKERS.
As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*, which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.
Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

SHRINER'S
Balsamic Cough Syrup.
NO NEED
CHILD DIE
OF CROUP,
If this Syrup is used in time.
It will cure
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING,
PAINS AND WEAKNESS of the BREAST,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, COUGHS, Etc.
SHRINER'S SYRUP is the prescription of Dr. John Swope, one of the most eminent Physicians of Maryland, and used in his practice, for both adults and children, for forty years.
It will give satisfaction. Test its merits by trying it.
Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.
Sold by all DRUGGISTS.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md
v9-n3-6m

Jewelry, Etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In announcing our Annual Spring Exhibition of new goods, particular attention is invited to an additional department opened this season, embracing
SURPLUS STOCK
from all the leading departments in our establishment: Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Sterling Silver, Electro-Plated Ware, French Clocks, Bronzes, and Fancy Goods, amounting to
$70,000 VALUATION,
Which we are now offering below cost of manufacture.
A personal visit and inspection of these goods is respectfully solicited, believing it will amply repay all purchasers to avail themselves of this liberal offer.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Articles carefully packed for shipment.
ROBBINS, BIDDLE & CO
No. 1124 Chestnut Street,
17-6t-w PHILADELPHIA.

Luxury on the Rail.

We have been frequently asked: "What is the difference between a railroad dining car and a Pullman hotel car?" That there is a vast difference is well known by those who have had occasion to use either; but the untraveled public are not fully advised as to the points of difference. The old-fashioned railroad eating-house is, alas! too well known; its peculiar, hastily-eaten meals have been partaken of by too many thousands to be forgotten. The dining car, then, is this well known eating-house placed on wheels, attached to the train at the usual meal hours, and hauled along for thirty, forty or sixty miles, until the meal has been served, when it is set off on a side-track, and is by the next train hauled back to its starting point, and so it runs a few miles for each meal. To get meals in this car the passenger has to work his way through the train while it is under full motion—pass from car to car, running the risks of falling between the platforms, and finally finding the car at the rear of the train. Then comes the meal, which must be hurried through with to give chance for other hungry passengers to take your place, and you must force your way back to your seat, and again run the risk of your platform passage while the train is at full speed. In such cars you pay seventy-five cents for each meal, even if you take or need only a cup of coffee and a cracker. Bear in mind, in no case do these dining cars accompany the train from starting point to destination. They are always "cut off" and taken on as we have described. With the Pullman hotel car the case is different in every respect. These cars are sixty to sixty-six feet long, have sixteen wheels under each, are built strong, so as to insure steady, quiet running, without the usual unpleasant side motion. Each hotel car contains, in the order named, the following compartments:

1st. A cosy, neat and clean little kitchen, fitted up with a range, an ice and meat box, rows of shelves covered with bright silver and brighter glass ware, and all the appliances needed for preparing a sumptuous meal.

2nd. A compact China and glass closet, in which is kept the table ware and table linen, cutlery, etc.

3rd. A passage way, cutting off the kitchen and China closet from the rest of the car, and forming an air chamber to prevent the smell of the cooking victuals from reaching the saloon part of the car.

4th. The grand saloon. This is fitted up with twelve, fourteen or sixteen sections, with space for tables between each, and in these the meals are served. You, while on this car, own the space you occupy as much as you do your room at home, and no one can hurry you while at meals, nor are you forced to give it up to allow any other person to occupy it. At night, as if by magic, this saloon is changed into a boudoir, and here your couch is prepared, and here you rest yourself isolated, and as separated from your fellow travelers as you would be in your own bed-chamber.

5th. An elegant drawing-room, with room for six or eight persons. This is found alone in these magnificent cars. In it you and your family or party of friends may be secluded as you please, or you can slide open the end and have the company of those in the grand saloon.

6th. Charmingly-arranged lavatories are partitioned off, and arranged in two distinct compartments for the separate use of ladies and gentlemen. These lavatories are supplied with pure water, clean towels, and, in fact, every thing the most dainty may desire for the perfect performance of an elaborate toilet.

7th. Then follow conductor's and porters' rooms, linen closets, etc., etc.

It will thus be seen that this car is, as its name implies, a perfect modern hotel, with all of its appliances and comforts complete. This car is taken on at the commencement of the journey, and is part of the train to its destination. In it you get your sleeping compartments and your meal accommodations, while neither encroach upon the other. Envious dining car employes, who are paid to decry this form of hotel car, cannot, with anything like truth on their side, give any valid or conclusive reasons for preferring the dining to the hotel car, and they only chatter in favor of their dining car because they are paid to do so. These hotel cars have run from New York to San Francisco and back with the Emperor Dom Pedro—with Jarret & Palmer's party, that traveled at almost lightning speed—with many a party to California bonanza kings; and all join in pledging their honor that the cars are incomparable.

Two lines of these celebrated cars run between New York and Chicago, and one only between Chicago and Omaha. It may be needless to say that this last-named line runs over the steel track of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. That these cars are attracting a large share of the California travel, both ways, might easily be conjectured. Any road deserves to be patronized that is enterprising enough to give the traveling public such facilities as are freely tendered by the Chicago & North-Western Railway on its California line.

We have neglected to say that in these hotel cars, the meals are "a la carte"—you pay for what you get and nothing more; and this at very reasonable rates. —[The Tribune, April 7, '77.

In the Wrong Room.

Some ludicrous mistakes are narrated about the occupants of the suits of rooms at the National Hotel, Washington, which opened upon little halls, uniform in appearance, connected by long corridors, and which were all furnished alike. One night Senator Mangum, of North Carolina, then president *pro tempore* of the Senate, a dignified gentleman of the old school, had returned from a party, when Governor Upham, a Senator from Vermont, came in without any ceremony and took a seat. The two chatted away on politics, etc., until the clock struck one. "Really, Governor Upham," said Mangum, "I am always pleased to see you, but I believe it is getting very late." "I have thought so for some time," replied Upham, but made no movement. The half hour sounded, and Mangum remarked: "I thought, Governor Upham, that you had decided to go to bed, sir?" "So I had, Mr. President," answered the Vermonter, yet he did not budge. Mangum stared at him in amazement, and at last said: "But why don't you go to your room? It will soon be two o'clock." "My room, Mr. President? Why this is my room, and I have been waiting for you to go away for two hours past." Mangum sprang to his feet, looked into the sleeping room adjacent, and found that he was in Upham's room instead of his own.—[Philadelphia Press.

Frightful Distress in China.

A very dark picture is drawn by a correspondent of the "Temps" of the distress which has been prevalent in China for the last few months. He says that in the Chilhi and Shantung districts the distress has reached such a height that a part of the inhabitants of these large provinces are literally dying of hunger. Two Europeans who had the courage to carry some provisions to a small village in Shantung returned horror-struck with what they had seen. The inhabitants were putting an end to their sufferings by suicide, and in one family the father and mother, to avoid witnessing the death agony of their starving children, had buried them alive.

The famine has been caused by the failure of the harvest for two years running in districts which are generally very fertile. Neither grain nor fruits are to be had at any price, and the land seems to have been scorched by a burning wind. The grass by the roadside has been devoured to its very roots by the famishing people, who have stripped all the trees of their bark and foliage. As the winter has been exceptionally severe, many of the sufferers have died from cold as well as from hunger, and the appearance of the survivors is mostly ghastly. When fine weather returns, those provinces, formerly so populous and flourishing, will have been converted into deserts, and there will be a lack of hands to till the ground for next year's crop.

The functionaries, the bonzes and the missionaries, without distinction of nationality or creed, have joined their efforts to those of the government to arrest the famine; but charity, on however large a scale practiced, is insufficient to meet all the wants. It is worthy of note, however, that an annonymous donation, equivalent to $15,000, was sent some time ago from Japan, and it has since been ascertained that the donor is a Japanese who for many years was a domestic servant in China, but who by a lucky marriage had become possessed of a large fortune, part of which he has generously used in promoting the entire cardiale between the two countries.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

Medical.

VEGETINE

He Says it is True.

SENECA FALLS, Nov. 9, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—As you are an entire stranger to me, I want you to know what Vegetine has done for me. Only those who have been raised from death's door can know the value of such a good medicine. I am 58 years of age. Three years ago I was taken sick with what the doctors called Lumbago. For weeks I was confined to my bed. I had three different physicians, without any help. I received no relief; I was a great sufferer; finally I became entirely helpless. The last doctor told me there was no help; he said he might possibly save my life by ejecting morphine in my arms and legs. The encouragement for saving my life by having this done was so small a chance I could not consent to run the risk. About this time my son read your advertisement in our paper, a testimony of a person who had been very sick with about the same complaint, and was cured. My son went right away to the apothecary store and bought a bottle of Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I found great relief; I could move myself in bed. After taking three bottles I was able to sit up and move about my room. I continued taking the Vegetine, and I was in a few weeks restored to my former health. The Vegetine saved my life after the physicians said there was no help for me. I have had no doctor since. If I feel unwell I take a dose of Vegetine, and I recommend it to my friends. Your Vegetine ought to be in every family. My doctor was surprised to see me in good health. He says Vegetine is a good medicine. I tell him it cured me. He says, "It is true." I cannot feel too thankful.

Very gratefully yours,
Mrs. CATHERINE COONS,
Seneca Falls, Seneca County, N. Y.

VEGETINE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE.

WILL CURE

CANKER HUMOR.

ROCKPORT, March 31, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS:

Sir—Last fall my husband got me two bottles of your Vegetine to take for the Canker Humor, which I have had in my stomach for several years. I took it, and the result was very satisfactory. I have taken a good many remedies for the Canker Humor, and none seemed to help me but Vegetine. There is no doubt in my mind that every one suffering with Canker Humor can be cured by taking Vegetine. It gave me a good appetite, and I felt better in every respect. Yours with respect,
Mrs. ELIZA ANN POOLE.

VEGETINE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, Mass., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the Vegetine. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to every body. Yours truly,
MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD.
No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE,

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass

19-1m

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL
COAL COAL

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL

IN MARKET.

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME
LIME LIME

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT.

CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

QUALITY.

POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER
POWDER POWDER

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S

POWDER.

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE
FUSE FUSE FUSE

FUSE:

BEST COTTON, HEMP, AND TAPE FUSE FOR BLASTING.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v8n34-tf

Dry Goods.

Strawbridge & Clothier

CONTINUE THEIR OFFERINGS OF

DRESS GOODS,

AND ARE STILL MAKING

LOWER AND LOWER PRICES.

IN BRITISH GOODS.

STRIPED MOHAIRS	10 cents
PLAID MOHAIRS	10 cents
BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS	12½ cents
SOFT-TWILL BEIGES	14 cents
STRIPE MOHAIRS	15 cents
ARMURES	17½ cents
SILK-STRIPE MOHAIRS	18 cents
SILK PLAID MOHAIRS	18 cents
PLAID BEIGES	19 cents
ARMURES	21 cents
SOFT-TWILL BEIGES (extra quality)	23 cents
SILK-CHECK MOHAIRS	25 cents
CHENE MOHAIRS	25 cents
MATESASSES	28 cents
ARMURES	37½ cents
GLACE MATELASSES	37½ cents
CAMELS' HAIR SUITINGS	37½ cents
BAGNOS SUITINGS	37½ cents

IN FRENCH GOODS:

PLAIN ALL-WOOL DE BEGES	22 cents
STRIPE ALL-WOOL DE BEGES	23 cents
PLAID ALL-WOOL DE BEGES	25 cents
TAFETA ALL-WOOL BIEGES	28 cents
CASHMERE BEIGES	30 cents
ALL-WOOL CASHMERES (new shades)	37½ cents
COLORED CASHMERES (double width)	50 cents
COLORED CASHMERES (double width)	75 cents
ALL-WOOL MATELASSES	45 cents
ALL-WOOL MATELASSES	50 cents
ARMURES AND MATELAESES	65 cents
DAMASSES IN CHOICE COLORINGS	75 cents
GRESILLES, PLAIN	62½ cents
GRESILLES, TWILLED	65 cents
TAFFETAS (new shades)	45 cents
BLUE AND PINK COLORED ARMURES	50 cents

BEST CALICOES, 5 & 6 Cents.

Y'd Wide Chintzes, 6 1-4, 8, 10 cts

By our system of filling orders we give customers at a distance, as nearly as possible, every advantage that they would enjoy if dealing personally at our counters. The prices are always the same for goods ordered by mail as for goods purchased at the store.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

N. W. Cor. Eighth & Market Sts.

9 10 3m PHILADELPHIA.

Clothing.

1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

CLOTHING

Hats, Caps & Shirts.

Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for..... $20 00

We will make good suits to order for..... $21 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 22 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 23 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 24 00
We will make good suits to order for..... 25 00

We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher? Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

9-4-tf

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, etc. 8 50-9m

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

$10 TO $25 A DAY! Made by agents in cities and country towns. Only necessary to show samples to make sales and money, for any one out of employment and disposed to work. Used daily by all business men. Send stamp for circular, with prices to agents. Address, "SPECIAL AGENCY," 13m4 Kendall Building, Chicago.

NO MONEY We will start you in a business you can make $50 a week without capital; easy and respectable for either sex. M. A. Young, 261 Bowery, N. Y. 13 3m

IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS, adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. 2903 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-6m

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c

6-29-1

Boots & Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, agen for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post-office.

v8-n16-1y

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Michael Burger,

In McCafferty's Block, opp. Depot

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen made on shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained at any other place in town. Also repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call. 8-43 tf

PINE and HEMLOCK

LUMBER

For Sale at

Reduced Rates

At the Yards of the

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD CO.,

At Bellefonte & Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS,

19 tf General Superintendent.

EARLES HOTEL,

Corner Canal and Centre Streets, near Broadway, NEW YORK.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS.

ROOMS AND BOARD $2.50 PER DAY.

13 2m

Silver Plated Ware.

SILVERWARE

AS

PREMIUMS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

A $4.00 SET OF EXTRA PLATED SILVER SPOONS.

Given away as a special premium to the subscribers of this paper. Silver Goods furnished under this Premium Proposition are from the well known and reliable Union Silver Plating Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Under a very favorable proposition from the above well known house, all regular patrons of this paper can secure a useful and beautiful, as well as very valuable Premium, in the shape of a handsome set of **Extra Plated Silver Spoons**, warranted equal to the best article of the kind sold in this country for $4 per set. And in addition, **each spoon will be handsomely engraved with your monogram initial.**

All who are entitled to receive this elegant and useful Premium can do so on compliance with the following conditions:—send your name and post-office address, together with your express office, to the Union Silver Plating Company, 704 Chestnut St., Philad'a, Pa., together with the following Premium Coupon, and inclose with your order 75 cts., to pay cost of engraving your initials, express charges, boxing, and packing, and you will receive by return express (or mail, if you have no express office) a full set of extra plated Silver Spoons, free of any charge. All express and packing charges are covered by the 75 cts., and the spoons will be delivered to you **free.** If you do not desire to have the spoons engraved, you are only required to send 60 cts., to pay expressage and boxing. The coupon must in all cases be sent, to indicate that you are entitled to this premium, as this very liberal offer is not extended to any one who is not a patron of this paper. The retail price of this set of spoons is $4.00, as the following letter will show:

OFFICE OF THE UNION SILVER PLATING CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

We assure all subscribers that the goods contracted for are first-class in every respect, and that the usual retail price for them is $4.00 per set. Our lowest price to jobbers is $36.00 per dozen sets, and we will in no case retail them at any price, or send them in single sets to any one who does not send the required Coupon, showing that the sender is a patron of this paper. UNION SILVER PLATING CO.

Premium Silver Spoon Coupon.

PREMIUM
Silverware

Warranted Extra
SILVER PLATE.

To the Union Silver Plating Co., Philad'a, Pa.

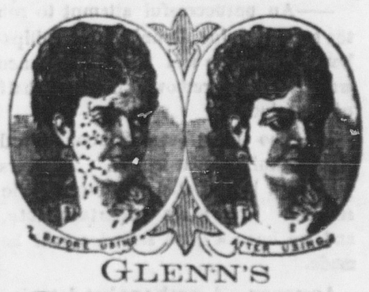
This is to certify that I am a subscriber of the paper from which I have cut this Coupon, and am entitled, under your premium arrangement, to a full set of extra plated Silver Spoons, with my initials engraved thereon. I enclose herewith 75 cts., to pay express, packing, boxing and engraving charges.

☞ On receipt of this Coupon, we hereby agree to return to the sender, *express or mailing charges prepaid in full*, a full set of six of our extra plated Silver Spoons, with the Initials of the sender, or any other Initials desired, engraved thereon. ☞ This Coupon will be honored by us for ninety days from the date of this paper, after which it will be null and void. [Signed.]

UNION SILVER PLATING CO., PHILAD'A, PA.

As soon as the necessary stock can be manufactured, all who secure the above useful and valuable premiums, will be permitted to secure a full set of silver plated knives and forks, on the same liberal basis. 18 4t

Sulphur Soap.



GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES; PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large sizes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

ASK YOUR TINNER,

Or Hardware dealer for the

New Standard Enameled PRESERVING KETTLE.

Made only by the Standard Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Every Kettle made of cast iron, warranted and guaranteed not to contain any lead, arsenic or any other poisonous matter whatever. 20 4t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 273, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Witt's building.

Bellefonte and County.

——Drink "English Ginger Ale."

——Spring street is now termed "Smearkase Avenue."

——Choice fruit syrups used in Green's Arctic soda fountain.

——Oh, my! but it is hot; ninty-two in the shade last Saturday.

——It's about warm enough now to waltz out onto the back porch to snooze and stick a sliver into your heel.

——Peruvian beer, ginger ale, soda water and Saratoga water, at five cents a glass at Green's.

——Dr. Rotherick, of Buffalo Run, has sold his farm and intends to go west next spring.

——Under the new railroad scedule Conductor Stevens spends most of the day in Bellefonte.

——The Reformed church strawberry festival is to be in No. 5 Bush Arcade next Friday and Saturday evening. Tickets 25 cents.

——We have one revolutionary soldier's grave in our place which will be decorated on the 30th inst.—Captain Joshua Williams.

——Smiling May came to us with a cold, cloudy look upon her face; but she has warmed up enough lately to satisfy the most crusty of fault finders.

——Last Saturday night we noticed that quite a large number of "Murphyites," some of them prominent church members, were pretty full—of buttermilk.

——Last Monday night our town was visited by a fine thunder shower. The lightning was extremely brilliant, and would almost enable a person to see to thread a needle.

——P. H. Stover, Esq., was the first man to cross the new iron bridge lately built by the county at Coburn Forks. He did it on the morning of the 15th instant.

——An unsuccessful attempt to rob the house of Joe Denning, of Philipsburg, was made last week. Entrance was effected by removing the lower half of the window.

——The Bellefonte School Board will organize next month. Teachers will then be selected for our public schools. This is an important duty, and we hope a good selection will be made.

Accident.—A week ago last Saturday a little daughter of James Cole, of Philipsburg, while at play with other children, climbed into a tree, when the tree broke and she fell to the ground and dislocated her right shoulder.

——We refer our readers, especially Sunday-school workers, to a Bible reading exercise prepared by Rev. R. Crittenden for use at the annual convention of the Centre County Sabbath-School Association, to be held in Hublersburg next Tuesday and Wednesday, May 29 and 30.

——Bellefonte was well supplied with music on last Saturday night. The Buell Family sang to a large audience in Humes' Hall, the Centennial Club Orchestra gave a number of out-door serenades, and later in the evening the brass band came and paraded through the streets, discoursing excellent music.

——It is rather amusing to see some of our close-fisted farmers who sold all their wheat before the late advance in prices took place, counting up how many dollars they lost. Their faces are elongated, and their countenances are as sad as our Democratic aspirants for post-offices were when they found that Tilden was not elected last fall.

——We were glad to hear that Mr. D. M. Wagner, of this place, has joined the army of temperance workers. He signed the Murphy temperance pledge in Philadelphia while there on business. We are sure that Mr. Wagner will in the future regard this as one of the best acts of his life. We hope God will give him the strength to be faithful.

Decoration Day.—Decoration Day is fast approaching—a day set apart in commemoration of those who, in the dark hours of the history of our country, fought and fell in their patriotic devotion to it, and, further, for the freedom and liberty we are now enjoying. Let us, then, as citizens of Bellefonte, turn aside from our accustomed pursuits on the coming day, to do honor to the brave spirits who lie entombed in our cemetery and graveyards, and thereby show to those still living in our midst that we have full respect for their gallantry in the cause of freedom.

Governor Hartranft, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, urges upon the citizens where there are no Posts of the Grand Army the propriety of taking the necessary steps to decorate the graves of the gallant dead, and secure a proper observance of the day. As there is no Post in Bellefonte, the duty will again devolve upon the surviving soldiers and patriotic citizens for a proper observance of Memorial Day, and we trust that there will be a grand and imposing display surpassing all previous observances of this occasion. We trust that our self-constituted committee, Messrs. Cheesman and Benner, will receive the full and cordial support of our citizens. Let our returned soldiers, in the absence of a Post of the Grand Army, take the matter in hand and turn out in full to pay a tribute of respect to their fallen comrades.

——"English Ginger Ale" sold only at Green's.

It is Spring.—Now dawns once more the era of fresh butter, new laid eggs and cackling hens. Again bursts into life the heptachord and hand-organ. In nature veal invades the sanguinary market and melancholy cows go lowing for calves that are not. Chickens make love under currant bushes, and the chameleon tree-toad warbles his vesper hymn from the tree top. Litters of vernal piglings suddenly populate old hogsheads in sheltered nooks. The cowslip blossoms in the vale, and cats wail their ballads of platonic love and their wild songs of impending conflict from the whitewashed battlements of the hen-coop. The robin pipes his roundelay in the sleeper's ear at dawn, sweet as the solemn song ascending from the choral throat of the unannointed cart wheel. Turtles shout to each other across intervening marshes, bragging of posthumous terrapin soup; the raven glances down with calm serenity upon the arable land; and the unawed angle-worm gazes pathetically up as he rolls from the verge of the avenging plowshare. It is spring!

——Fishing rods, lines and trout flies at Green's drug store.

Propagation of Fish.—We are pleased to learn that the experiment of propagating that fine species of fish, the delight of the angler, black bass, in the adjoining streams, has been quite successful, thanks to the enterprise and persevering efforts of those fishermen of our town, by whom the streams were several times stocked a few years since. Notwithstanding the comparatively short time since they were placed in the streams, and the difficulties encountered in the way of preserving them from amateur fishermen and other enemies, they are represented as having largely multiplied, and have attained quite large dimensions. We trust the good work thus inaugurated of stocking the steams with fine fish will be continued, until our creeks and dams swarm with them, thereby affording amusement to those who delight in the exciting sport of angling, besides furnishing a most edible dish for the table.

——The only place in town to get Saratoga water is at Green's.

Lime and Whitewash.—Lime and whitewash are at all times advantageous to health and property, but more especially to the former in times of general sickness of an epidemic or endemic nature. Nothing is so well calculated to prevent or drive out contagious and infectious diseases as a free and liberal use of lime and whitewash. We hope our citizens will use it plentifully about their houses and premises during the approaching warm season, and thus ward off disease. Besides being a purifier, whitewash is also a beautifier, as neatly whitewashed fences and arbors are very attractive and pleasant to look upon. Let all persons who own or rent houses make free use of whitewash, and its sanitary effects will be immediately and beneficially visible.

The Visiting Card Swindle.—Complaints reach us from many sections that persons who have sent off money for the cheap visiting cards so freely advertised by a number of Eastern firms, cannot hear from their cards or money. The plan seems to have been to fill the first order, and then, by offering extraordinary inducements to agents a large list is secured and the money sent on, and that is the last of it. The printed cards are offered by these firms at less prices than any legitimate establishment can furnish them for, and the *American Agriculturist* says that it has been discovered that the object is to secure lists of names to be used in mailing circulars for obscene books and goods, lotteries, &c.

——Call at the temperance fountain, at Green's drug store, and refresh the inner man.

——Potter township was divided into two election districts. Clement Dale, Esq., did the surveying.

——Sechler & Co. are selling maple sugar at twenty cents per pound. It is good; we know, because we have tried it.

——Dr. Belford has returned to Bellefonte to stay for a while. His patrons will find him at his usual place of business.

——Rev. G. W. Miller, of the Methodist church of this place, in company with his little son is away on a visit. His place was supplied by a Rev. Mr. Mann, of Wilmington, Delaware.

——The people who live on the line of the Bald Eagle railroad, who desire to visit Bellefonte, will be obliged to do so by private conveyance, if they wish to get home the same day.

——Judge Orvis left this place last Sunday by private conveyance to attend court at Clearfield. This was made necessary on account of the very poor railroad accommodations which this town has at the present time.

——Read the new advertisement of Mr. James Welch in another column, and then go and examine the goods for yourselves. He is really offering his goods for the extreme low prices at which he advertises them.

——Miss Rosa Woods and Miss Laura Graham have opened their private school in one of the rooms of the public school building. These ladies are first class teachers, and parents cannot do better than send their children to them.

——A week ago last Tuesday a little child of Mr. Edwin Tyson got a piece of wood into its nostril. Dr. Potter was called, but for some time was unable to remove it even with instrument. It was finally removed by administering snuff, which caused the child to sneeze it out. The parents were quite anxious for a time.

——The "Watchman" complains of a foolish mother in Bellefonte who gives her infant child laudanum to make it sleep, and threatens to publish her name if she does not desist from this hurtful practice. The practice of laudanum and soothing syrups to babies is dangerous in the extreme, and liable to result in the most dangerous consequences.

——The Reformed church of this place will hold a festival next Friday and Saturday, May 25th and 26th. Ice cream, strawberries and other delicacies in season and out of season will be served up. We hope the citizens will patronize them liberally, as the proceeds are to be devoted to a good object, viz: for the benefit of the society.

——Last Monday a man from Milesburg borrowed a horse and wagon of a neighbor and brought them to Bellefonte. While here he became intoxicated and tried to sell the horse for $15, and afterwards for $7; but just as the sale was about to take place the owner stepped up and demanded his property and took it home, leaving the discomfited borrower to make his way to Milesburg as best he could.

——The Huntingdon *Journal* says "the papers are making a great ado over the fact that Judge Orvis has signed the pledge to abstain from all intoxicating drinks for one year. Judges should be made from men who do not find it necessary to sign a pledge for a year to fit them for their responsible position." In justice to Judge Orvis we will say that he has fully made up his mind to be a temperance man not only for one year but for his life. This was his intention when he joined the Centennial Temperance Club, which does not pledge men for any longer time than one year, and he gave expression to this resolution when he signed the Murphy pledge for life. He is now an earnest, honest, consistant worker in the great temperance army, and fortunately holds a position where he can hit old King Alcohol some hard knocks.

——Drink peruvian beer at Green's.

Temperance Saloons.—Mr. John Anderson, in Bush Arcade restaurant, and George Downing, in Newspaper Row, opposite the Bush House, have opened their places of business and are going to try the experiment of keeping a temperance restaurant. We hope the temperance men throughout the county will remember this, and when they come to town they will call upon these gentlemen for a dinner, as it will not cost as much as at a hotel, for you are only required to pay for what you eat. Not only this, but you will be giving encouragement to men who are trying to earn an honest living and would much prefer to keep a temperance house if temperance men would give them any support. Now we can make these men temperance men in this way, and really they will be serving the public a good turn, for temperance saloons would really be a great accommodation. Call and see them. You need not be afraid, for we have been all over both places and know there is not a drop of beer or anything that can intoxicate in either place.

——English ginger ale is both pleasant and healthful.

Death of George W. Meek, Esq.—We copy the following account of the death of George W. Meek, from the *Watchman* of last week:

We regret to be oblidged this week to chronicle the death of George W. Meek, Esq., father of the wife of the editor and proprietor of the *Watchman*, who expired at his residence in Ferguson township, on Tuesday morning last, after a long and wearisome illness, extending over a period of some years. Mr. Meek was 78 years of age, and was one of the oldest settlers in the upper end of the county. He was an amiable, kind and hospitable old man, much respected for his many virtues and honored and esteemed for his strict and unswerving integrity. He was a man of deep religious feeling, an ardent Methodist, and had been a member of that church from boyhood. Possessed of a comfortable income, he was very liberal in church matters and to the poor, and his house was always the home of Methodist ministers and others who sought to do the Lord service. He was an exemplary Christian, a kind father, good neighbor and most estimable citizen. His long illness and the weak state into which he had sunk for months before his death, rendered his demise not unexpected to his friends, who received the intelligence of it with sorrow but without surprise. He died with the snow of many winters upon his head, leaving behind him an unblemished name and the record of a good and useful life. He was buried on Wednesday, at Meek's church, the funeral being a very large one. Peacefully may he sleep the last long sleep.

——The ninth annual convention of Centre County Sabbath-school Association will be held in the Presbyterian church at Hublersburg, next Tuesday and Wednesday, May 29 and 30. D. S. Keller, Esq., is the President; Clement Dale, Recording Secretary; Newton S. Bailey, Corresponding Secretary of the Convention. The following programme has been arranged for the occasion:

TUESDAY EVENING, 7½ O'CLOCK.

Bible Reading.—Christ in the Scriptures.

How can we improve the Devotional Element in our Sunday-Schools?
How shall we make our Sunday-School a Bond of Union among its Members?
How shall we render Bible Truth attractive?

WEDNESDAY FORENOON, 8½ O'CLOCK.

Praise and Promise Meeting.

How can we attract the People to the Sunday-School and retain them there?
The Duty of Parents in relation to the Sunday-School.
The Grace of Giving, and how to Cultivate it.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 1.45

Young Peoples' Meeting—2 o'clock.

Exercises by scholars and brief addresses.
How can the Sunday-school aid the cause of Temperance?

Business Meeting.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7½ O'CLOCK.

The Duties of a Teacher outside of his School.
What are the Benefits of Local Sunday-School Institutes?—How shall they be conducted?
What results should we aim to secure in our Work?

Opening addresses not to exceed 15 minutes; all other talks not to exceed 5 minutes, unless the time be extended by unanimous consent.

The Moody and Sankey Song Book, No. 1, will be used for devotional exercises. Delegates are requested to bring their Bibles with them.

——Last Sunday evening the police arrested nine persons on Linn street for drunken and disorderly conduct—six men and three women. On Monday they were tried before Justice Gephart and bound over in the sum of two hundred dollars apiece for their appearance at court. This is the largest haul that our police have made for some time. Some of the parties arrested were members of the Centennial Club, and late graduates of the Western Penitentiary. The Club is not discouraged, however, and at their last meeting still showed a disposition to try and redeem them. Were it not for rum these boys never would have been in durance vile. Boys, let the devilish stuff alone, and show to to the world that you can be men in the noblest sense of the word.

——On the night of the 10th inst., the boot and shoe store of J. N. Griffin, at Stormstown, was robbed of $25 or $30 worth of goods. The thieves gained an entrance by breaking the lock of the door. It appears that after they had taken all they wanted out of the store, they went around to the cellar of Mr. Griffin and took enough of eatables out to satisfy their hungry appetites for that night, and the same night Mr. Thomson had a horse stolen out of the stable. It is supposed that it was done by the same parties who robbed Mr. Griffin. The horse was found the next day near Centre Line, where he had been turned loose.—*Watchman.*

——Nearly all our merchants have been East purchasing their goods. Our citizens have no need of going outside of town to get bargains. By buying at at home you can save time and car fare, and buy every bit as cheap. Keep your money in your own town and among your own merchants. It is never policy to patronize merchants at a distance, or strangers who enter town and offer goods at lower figures. They are never to be trusted, and ten to one you pay too much for your goods and get cheated in the end. In the columns of the Republican you will at all times find our leading merchants' advertisements, telling you what bargains can be had at home; therefore, keep your money at home!

——Conductor Stevens' train is called the "Limited Mail" by some of the wags in town, we suppose on account of the very fast time it makes between here and Lock Haven. Three hours going twenty-five miles is too fast altogether. Some day we shall hear of a smash up if they continue to run with such reckless speed. But that is the way with us Americans. We never can be content to travel through the world at a moderate pace like other people.

——Pantaloons to order; hundreds of samples to select from for $5 at Montgomery & Co's.

——M. J. Firey, of Lock Haven, will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Temperance Union, at the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, next Thursday evening, May 24, commencing at half past seven. All are invited to attend.

Death from Lock-Jaw.—The Curwensville *Times* says: "A colored boy, named Harry Brown, ran a nail in his foot a few weeks ago and the bruise had healed over. Last Thursday he complained of feeling sick and that his foot hurt him, and on Saturday evening he died of lock jaw."

——Our thanks are due the Centennial Temperance Club string band for a delightful seranade last Saturday evening. Messrs. Laird, Irwin, Smith, Deschner and Askew are the component parts of this musical body, and they know how to get good music out of cat-gut.

——Mr. H. Herman, manager of Valentines & Co.'s store, is receiving every day summer goods of every description which he is offering at the very lowest prices at which such goods can possibly be sold. They have the largest and best assortment of all kinds of goods kept in town. Any one who does not visit this store before purchasing will miss it.

——The attention of the farmer and gardner is directed to the card of the Kearney Chemical Works of New York. This firm advertises a "Pest Poison," which is said to be a sure destroyer of the potato bug, cabbage, currant and gooseberry worm, cut-worm, and also of all insects that eat the leaves of plants. This will bring relief to the potato-grower.

Perfect Shoes.—Edwin C. Burt manufactures the best line of ladies' and children's fine shoes in the United States. This certainly is a strong statement to make, but it is founded on experience. They have sold these shoes for a number of years, and for a perfect fit, and for style, comfort and durability they pronounce them unequaled. They have reduced the price on these shoes fifty cents a pair. Graham & Son have the exclusive sale of them in Bellefonte.

——Peruvian beer sold only at Green's.

Murder will Out.—A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for dyspepsia and liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merit of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in every town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your druggist, F. Potts Green, or J. Zellers & Son, and get a bottle for 75 cents. Sample bottles 10 cents.

21-eowtf

——Try Green's "Ginger Ale."

A New Swindling Dodge.—Another new swindle has been developed, the *modus operandi* of which is as follows: A pack peddler calls at a house with a fine lot of articles, which he offers at ruinous sacrifices. He makes a sale and goes on his way. The next day two men drive up to the house with a printed bill, giving an accurate account of the robbery of a certain store. They claim the goods, and usually bulldoze the purchaser into giving them up. It would be well for newspapers throughout the State to give these swindlers the benefit of a gratuitous advertisement, so as to guard their readers against such impostures. People who do not read the papers would then be the only sufferers—and this class, it may be added, are generally the ones who are taken in by the plausible rascals.

Facts About Advertising.—It is a fact noticed by every successful business man that it pays better to advertise when business is slack than it does when it is lively. When consumers have their pockets full of money, they never stop to see where the best can be procured. Their greenbacks have come to them without an effort, and they let them slide over the first counter behind which they find the article they want. They don't count the cost. But let times brighten up; let the dollar greenback look like a hundred dollar greenback, so to speak, because it has been earned by the sweat of a hard day's work, and when the owner finds that he must spend it for some necessary article, he immediately looks about for the place where he can get the most for his money; and where so natural as to search the advertising columns of his favorite home paper. He hasn't time to study the dead walls of unoccupied buildings and lots, nor yet consult fence boards for information; but in the quiet home, where he has his little family about him, he looks over the attractive advertisements in the newspaper, and searches out the places where bargains are offered. For this reason it can be safely said that those merchants who advertise during hard times have much larger sales than those who do not.—*Erie Observer.*

——Graham & Son are selling the best and cheapest plow shoes in town. Every farmer should try a pair. It is the best shoe of the kind in market.

——White vests in all styles and patterns for $2 and $2.50 at Montgomery & Co's.

A Card to Builders.

Having learned that interested parties are circulating reports that the prices charged for stock and work furnished by our establishment are higher than at other planing mills in the county, we desire to correct the statement and assure the public that we are doing and will continue to do all kinds of work in our line fully as cheap as any other planing mill in this section of the state. In addition to furnishing material fully as low as others, we do what many others cannot, manufacture our work from the very best kiln dried lumber. Examine our work, ask our prices before giving orders. McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Proprietors, Bellefonte, Pa.

April 12, 1877. 16-6m

State of Trade.

In speaking of the state of trade in Philadelphia, the *North-American* of 21st instant says:

The past week has been one of the dullest of the year, there being nothing particular to record, except the general falling off in values of the food staples. There has been no sudden or violent changes in the price, but the figures have been gradually and surely sinking to the position occupied before the recent sudden advance caused by the wild speculation entered into on the belief of a general European war. The movement during the week was of the most moderate character, there being a marked falling off in the volume of transactions. Some articles of merchandise which a week ago were in strong speculative request have declined to what may be termed almost ante-war figures. The most remarkable thing about the business situation is the continued cheerful tone that pervades all departments, and the fact also that those articles of merchandise that were unaffected by the sudden advance when the war sentiment sent things on the upward turn, are now in a better condition as to firmness in values and show more stability than those articles that were directly affected and whose prices were inflated to the highest point. There is no likelihood, however, that prices will go to the other extreme, for unhealthy speculation has given place to more wholesome methods of business, and there is still need for the exercise of judicious economy on the part of nearly all classes of people, but especially among the great middle and laboring classes, the men who live upon their current earnings from capital and labor, who have been forced by the hard times to reduce their expenditures in proportion to something like the shrinkage of their incomes. It has been the boast of our philanthropists and lovers of Republican institutions, according to a cotemporary, that no country in the world could show so prosperous and well-to-do laboring class as ours. This was true enough for a lengthened period, but the very era of prosperity that gave rise to the boast led to an extravagance in the mode of living which too often absorbed their earnings; and although this prodigality served to stimulate trade, it did not, as it should have done, increase the permanent wealth of the country in the shape of savings. While skilled and unskilled labor has declined materially in price from the war standard, there is no disputing the fact that there is at present a large surplus on the market, with little chance of the demand overtaking the supply for some time to come. There would therefore seem to be good reason why the business of those who buy and sell the necessaries and luxuries of life should continue to be, for the most part, restricted to the bare exigencies of consumers until the dormant industries shall receive such an awakening as to call into requisition the now idle labor forces of the country. When that period arrives we may look for an era of prosperity that will be more lasting than any that have preceded it, from the fact that business is now being transacted at a point nearer to a cash basis than it has been for many years. The week developed no new features in the financial world. The money market seems to be working toward the ease and quiet of the summer period, though as to that the activity of the past month has shown but few signs beyond what was once considered ordinary mid-summer dullness. It would not be surprising if there should be a short season of increased activity before the stagnant period of the year sets in, but present indications are not hopeful for such an event. We continue the quotations at from 4 to 7 per cent. for call loans, according to collaterals, and at from 5 to 7 per cent. for discounts, as to names and standing.

Bellefonte Markets.

Bellefonte, May 23, 1877.

The extreme hot weather, accompanied with the decline in bread stuffs, has made a dull week in trade.

Grain—There has been a decided decline in wheat and the market is dull. Dealers are loth to buy at our quotations and farmers who have held on to the other side of the maximum price go away disappointed. The late advance was caused by speculators, many of whom have not realized their expectations, the European war not having caused the expected demand. When farmers can get two dollars per bushel for wheat they get more than it is worth, and it seems to us ought to be a sufficient inducement to sell.

Rye—Rye has been in sympathy with wheat and declined about 35 cents per bushel from the highest prices realized in Eastern cities.

Corn—The supply of corn is equal to any demand, and the advance has been only temporary. Prices are downward.

Oats—Oats hold their own, and we have no change to note.

Other articles of farmers products are about the same as at last report.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 20
Red wheat	1 20
Rye per bushel	65
Corn, ear	55
Corn, shelled	50
Oats	35
Clover seed	5 00
Flour, retail per barrel	11 00
Flour, wholesale	10.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Apples, per bush	40
Cherries, dried, per pound	4
Beans, per quart	12
Fresh Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	8
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	12
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	$1 60
Minnesota Early Rose potatoes, seed	1 60
Dried Beef	22
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges, per doz	25a60
Lemons, per doz	50

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of White, Powell & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Philadelphia, May 19, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	115¾	115¾
" 5 20 " '65, M. and N		Called.
" " " '65, J. and J	111⅝	111⅝
" " " '67, " "	114¾	114¾
" " " '68, " "	116	116⅛
" 10-40 coupon	113⅝	113⅝
" Pacific 6's, cy	125¼	125¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	111⅜	111⅝
" " c 1881	111⅜	111¾
Gold	106⅜	106⅝
Silver	109	109
Pennsylvania	33⅜	33½
Reading	11¼	11⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	8	9
Lehigh Navigation	18	18⅜
" Valley	33⅛	33⅜
United R. R. of J	130½	130⅝
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R.R	5	5¼
Northern Central	17	18
Central Transportation	34½	35
Nesquehoning	43¾	44
North Pennsylvania	43	44
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '80	105	106¼